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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt Points to Resources
India Bill Provides Freedom
Hauptmann Case Opens a Field
Reindeer Reach Needy Eskimos
Italy Saves Alfonso's Fortune
Boston Burrows Out of Storm

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT calls upon the American people not to "conquer nature," but to shape their lives into more harmonious relationship with nature. The appeal comes in a message to Congress on the reports of the National Resources Board and the Mississippi Valley Committee of the PWA, which the President says constitute a remarkable foundation for a natural resources development he wishes to see carried on in every part of the United States. "We must think of our land and water and human resources not as static and sterile possessions, but as life-giving assets"—"They are to be directed by wise provision for future days."

¶ Great Britain publishes the long-awaited government bill in which it opens the door toward freedom for India. An All-India Federation is constituted by linking 11 British Indian states whose rulers voluntarily approve. The federation is dependent upon accession of Indian states containing a majority of the population of such states. No change is made in the states' internal regimes. A Governor General and Governors will continue to represent the King, but will carry out the "advice" of ministers entirely responsible to Indian-elected legislatures. India must earn its freedom—Britain's instructions to governors can make this fast or slow.

¶ New York hears Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler describe Britain's plan for India as the most important document in recent history. He says it outlines a form of government in which two fundamental principles of the English-speaking countries are carefully preserved—local self-government, which is liberty's answer to despotism, and the principle of federation. Dr. Butler sees democratic principles being flouted in Russia, Germany, Italy and Mexico, yet Britain has the courage to put them forward for a vast area—It is an American as well as a British triumph, Dr. Butler declares.

¶ Flemington, N. J., sees the state attempt to clinch its case against Bruno Richard Hauptmann by tracing the Lindbergh kidnaping ladder to him. Arthur Koehler, federal wood expert, proves an astonishing star witness. He testifies that the ladder was made from a board missing from Hauptmann's attic floor and other lumber from a yard where the prisoner formerly worked. With microscopes and Hauptmann's own tools he undertakes a proof such as was never seen in any courtroom. He opens up a new and amazing field of detection. If his statements are true the deduction is inescapable—Every crime leaves evidence behind which to knowing eyes spells out the perpetrator's name.

¶ Seattle hears succor is near for famished Eskimos of Richards Island in the great river delta of northwestern Canada. Carl Lomen, reindeer king, brings word that the great reindeer herd Andrew Bahr has been five years in driving across Alaska is now at the mouth of the Mackenzie River and within reach of the suffering natives. The removal of the herd is an epic. Hard winters and wolves threatened its extinction, but it bore 1000 fawns last spring and promises to feed, clothe and transport Richards Island's future generations—Thus Canada cares for its needy natives.

¶ The American Red Cross will long feel the inspiring example of Judge John Barton Payne, its chief for 14 years. He assumed the hard post at an age when many men seek release from strenuous duties. Following floods, hurricanes, droughts and unemployment, he directed successfully tremendous relief undertakings. Without salary, he said he had the largest pay in the world—The satisfaction of easing the sufferings of others.

¶ Italy aids former King Alfonso in retaining the fortune he and his mother, Queen Maria Cristina, amassed abroad while he was on Spain's throne. After the monarchy fell, relentless republicanism declared exiled Alfonso's property forfeited to the state. A Madrid bank has tried to withdraw valuable securities it deposited with an Italian bank at the queen mother's direction. A Milan court now rules the confiscation order ineffective in Italy. Alfonso keeps his fortune—And with two of his children just getting married, he doubtless indorses Italian law.

¶ Boston copes with the most severe blizzard in many years. Sixteen inches of snow falling in a night of cold gales blockades streets, demoralizes much traffic, and gives a strange aspect of hardship to familiar life. Slowly trains and street cars throw off the impeding clutches of a general storm and move throngs of workaday folk from home to office. Taxicabs wait on snowplows that groan forward at snail pace. But Bostonians struggle through the drifts and are cheerful—Boston people are like that.

French Codes On U. S. Model To Help Trade

Industries Invited to Make Their Own Agreements 'Voluntarily'

Opposed as Fascism

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—A governmental project applying to French industry a codes system adopted from America's New Deal is encountering vigorous opposition on the ground that it is the first step toward a corporative state.

In open imitation of President Roosevelt, Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin has put before the French Parliament a bill providing for the corporate organization of key industries in France by means of "professional accords" closely resembling the industrial codes now in effect in the United States. The bill gives the Government power to enforce the acceptance of these codes by the various industries, as well as their execution by the individual firms.

"In the United States," says the preamble of the bill, "where, until President Roosevelt took office, industrial agreements were severely persecuted by the public authorities, 'codes' have been put into effect in all branches of activity under the aegis of the NRA, with a view to replacing competition by a collective discipline in conformance with the public interest."

Speedy Action Urged

Emphasiing the "pressing need of collective discipline in national economy," the Government has asked the Deputies to pass the project as soon as possible, warning them that unless economic activity can be thus restored, "the restoration of our finances and even social order itself cannot long be preserved."

Despite this appeal, however, there is a strong current of opposition in certain industrial and political circles, which feel that State intervention in business has already gone far enough in France, and that the present proposal, if adopted, would end by launching the Republic along the road toward a Fascist corporative state.

To this the supporters of the law reply by emphasizing that, although the bill does envisage the organization of certain industries into corporations, it does not attempt to provide a permanent statute of production. The duration of each accord, it is pointed out, is specifically limited at the time it is constituted. In short, the Government argues, its proposals are exactly what the NRA was called: "crisis legislation."

The bill gives the Government power to make binding on all firms or companies of a given industry certain decisions agreed upon by the majority of the members of this industry. These decisions may cover the following points: limitation or temporary cessation of production; regulation of production according to the market's capacity of absorption; limitation of working hours; withholding of stocks from the market; levying of special taxes or emission of loans within an industry to carry out the above provisions.

In theory, the adoption of codes is not obligatory. Actually, however,

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

'Tis an Ill Wind That Blows No Good

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Proceeds to Dig Itself Out Providing Work for Thousands

Upper Left—Auto Plows Its Way Through the Snow at Newbury and Clarendon Streets, Boston. Upper Right—Many Men Get Work as Shovelers. Lower Left—Snow Plows Pile Up Huge Piles That Block Sidewalk Views. Lower Right—One Good Sized Pile of the "Beautiful." Inset—There Were Thousands of Cars Snowed Under Like This One. Is the Man Looking for His Car?

Boston Flounders Through Drifts Of 16-Inch Snowfall

Streets Blocked, Autos Buried—20 Inches Reported in Maine

Boston and New England are virtually engulfed today by the record blizzard of the year. A snowfall of approximately 16 inches in Boston and up to 20 inches in some parts of New England has slowed down practically all surface, water and air transport. Thousands of unemployed and those on relief were being pressed into emergency work to keep every available piece of snow-fighting apparatus busy to clear the main highways.

Railroads today were running on skeleton schedules. Thousands of workers who succeeded in getting home last night were arriving in the city this morning anywhere from one to two hours late to complete skeletonized office forces. The Boston Elevated was running practi-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Curley's Proposal for Surtax In His $61,149,530 Budget Is Meeting Stiff Opposition

Ten Per Cent Toll on Incomes, Corporations and Inheritances as Well as Transfer of Highway Funds Facing Fight in Legislature

Opposition is crystallizing against Gov. James M. Curley's proposed transfer of $10,000,000 from the highway fund and his proposal for a 10 per cent surtax on incomes, corporations and inheritances to balance his budget of $61,149,530.59 recommended last night.

The greatest opposition probably will be directed against the surtax, by which Governor Curley hopes to obtain $3,000,000 annually in new revenue for two years to help meet expenses, Charles P. Howard, chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, declared. Although such a tax was levied in 1919 and 1923, the legislators consider it a new tax and they have been traditionally against new taxes. Mr. Howard pointed out that the legislators in the past have turned down the sales tax, the amusement tax, a tax on soft drinks and the like.

The opposition to the highway fund transfer, it is believed may be less severe than in 1933-34 when Governor Ely transferred $8,000,000 and $10,000,000 from the fund respectively.

The budget recommendations, filed at 10 p. m., only two hours before the midnight deadline, exceed the Ely 1934 total by approximately $3,000,000. Yet is is far below the record 1931 budget of $78,918,000, which necessitated a $13,669,000 bond issue to keep it within reason.

The increase is necessitated by several new expenditures, and raises in many of the old. The new items include: a department of justice under the attorney-general, $100,000; restoration of salary cuts; $1,129,150; advertising of Massachusetts as a recreational center, $100,000; restoration of step-rate salary increases, $400,000; 50 additional State Police to investigate motor accidents, $70,000.

Shorter Work Week

Other items include $750,000 for establishment of a 48-hour week in state institutions, necessitating employment of 2000 new workers; $500,000 to cover increased food costs and increased use of state institutions. A $100,000 addition has been made to the fund for propagation of wild life. An increase from $50,000 to $150,000 in the fund for purchasing forest land will enable the conservation department to start its 10-year program of purchasing 30,000 acres a year.

Governor Curley's budget recommends appropriation of $46,882,675 from general revenue, and $14,041,855 from the highway fund. As the general revenues amount only to $23,731,500, the Governor explained, he had to seek new revenue and continue the two-year Ely practice of diverting substantial sums from the highway fund for general purposes.

The surtax, he estimated, would yield $3,000,000. Added to the state tax, levied against cities and towns, set at $9,500,000, $500,000 less than last year, and to the $10,000,000 transfer from the highway fund, his sum will be sufficient to make up the revenue deficit.

Opposition Expected

There is every indication that the Governor will meet strong opposition in connection with the surtax and the highway fund transfer. Motorists and automobile clubs for the last two years have protested vigorously against transfers of $8,000,000 and $10,000,000 from the fund originally set up to build highways.

Yet there is no indication how the State could meet its expenses without the $10,000,000 transfer, unless the state tax was increased by a like amount. This tax would fall directly on real estate, which practically every official agrees is already overloaded.

In his budget message, the Governor served notice on department heads that he will delve much deeper into departmental affairs

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Ladder Easy Fit In Hauptmann Car, Expert Testifies

'Inches to Spare,' Declares Koehler; Photo of the Automobile Admitted

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FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 24 — Bruno Richard Hauptmann's automobile was barred from the evidence in his murder trial today, but testimony that the Lindbergh kidnap ladder could be fitted inside it was allowed. The court ruled a photograph of the auto could be used in evidence.

The testimony that the ladder could be fitted into the car with "inches to spare" was given by Arthur J. Koehler, government wood expert, who yesterday declared he traced one upright of the ladder to Hauptmann's attic, and the rest of it to a Bronx lumber yard from which Hauptmann had purchased wood.

The fit of the ladder in the car was supporting testimony to that given early in the trial by Amandus Hochmuth, aged Lindbergh neighbor, who said he saw Hauptman in a dirty green automobile with a ladder near the Lindbergh home on the day Baby Charles A. Lindbergh Jr. was kidnaped.

Cross-Examination

Mr. Koehler's cross-examination by Frederick A. Pope of defense counsel began soon after he resumed the stand following a belated opening of court.

Mr. Koehler told his cross-examiners he did not believe the ladder was constructed by a mechanic.

"It was a rather poor job, wasn't it?"

"Yes."

Mr. Koehler also acknowledged as true Mr. Pope's assertion that any three-quarter inch chisel might have been used for the chisel work on the ladder. He testified in his direct examination that a chisel of that size found near the ladder at the scene of the crime had been used on the ladder, and further that Hauptmann's standard chisel kit in his tool chest was missing a chisel of that size.

Mr. Pope, going on with his inquiry into the workmanship on the ladder, asked:

"Even the sawing of the notches is poorly done, isn't it?"

"Yes," Mr. Koehler agreed.

Wood Expert Testifies

The imaginative experiences of Sherlock Holmes held no more fascination than the real life crime tracking of a Wisconsin wood expert and star state witness, Arthur J. Koehler of the Government Forestry Service.

Mr. Koehler took up the final phases of his trial of the wood that went into the kidnap ladder, its

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Hamilton Mills Strike Is Off

Mansfield Signs Utility Expert

Boston Plans Welcome to Ship

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Southbridge Strike Over

The Southbridge strike was over today, but no one knew whether that means just six weeks' work to help the mill liquidate, or whether the decision to liquidate can be reversed.

By vote of the strikers and by recommendation of the National Textile Labor Relations Board, the workers will troop back to the Hamilton Woolen mill at the old wage rates. Work was promised lasting into March, as big orders from New York are cleaned up.

But the decision of the stockholders to liquidate the mill still stood, and no slightest hint was given by Richard Lennihan, president, that it would be withdrawn. Nevertheless, townspeople and civic groups continued to bring the maximum of pressure to bear on the company, to stay open at the end of the temporary period.

Utility Expert for Boston

The City of Boston today had a new utility rate expert on its staff as an adviser. He will assist the law department of the city, in an investigation of gas, electric and telephone rates, it was announced.

He is John Bauer, nationally known as a municipal consultant in utility matters. A one-time professor of economics at Princeton, he is director of the American Public Utilities Bureau and has for 10 years advised New York City in its utility problems.

Particular interest greeted the announcement that Dr. Bauer will assist Mayor Mansfield's legal staff, in view of the current wave of public interest in lower electric, gas and telephone rates, and in view of the effort which Governor Curley has launched to bring Massachusetts rates down. It is not known whether the Mayor is planning any extensive campaign to secure lowered rates for Boston.

Big Welcome for Ship

Boston harbor, on June 21, will preen itself for a new visitor. The French Line's new ship Lafayette will call here on its maiden voyage across the Atlantic.

In making the announcement, Mayor Mansfield was delighted and promised a celebration. Those who remember the maiden trip of the M. V. Britannic from this city know that the reception will be worth watching. On that occasion, as the Britannic swung out on the tide in brilliant sunshine, all of Boston's harbor craft tied down their whistle cords. Fireboats threw iridescent sprays of water high into the air. Squadrons of airplanes from the municipal airport wheeled and roared above. All this will again be turned out for the Lafayette. Boston's port grows.

Civil Marriages Debated

A lively debate today followed Governor Curley's announcement that he disapproves of civil marriages, and will not renew the licenses of any justices of the peace who continue to perform them. The Governor maintains that only religious marriages should be allowed. About a third of the 120 qualified justices of the peace will come up for reappointment during the Curley two-year term.

However, the city or town clerks, registrars and their assistants who

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Nanking Reports End Of Chahar Fighting With Japanese Troops

NANKING, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Chinese National Government's military headquarters was informed today from Peiping that a dispute with the Japanese over the Chahar area had been settled.

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PEIPING, China, Jan. 24—Dispatches from Kalgan described certain Japanese attacks of three fortified cities in Chahar, China's province between Manchoukuo and Mongolia.

Twenty field guns, eight airplanes and armored cars, supported by infantry, participated in attacks on Tuhsikou, Kuyuan and Tungchetze, cities near the boundary line separating Chahar and Jehol, the reports said.

In the course of the artillery bombardment, the advices added, 42 shells fell on Chahar territory. Chinese based their fear that hostilities would be renewed on the recent warning, issued by the Japanese garrison at Jehol City, that Chinese troops had "shown utter disregard of repeated requests that they withdraw from the western sections of Jehol Province."

Japanese army headquarters at Hsinking, capital of Manchoukuo, last week announced it was mobilizing forces along the Jehol-Chahar border to expel Chinese troops reported to be operating under the orders of Gen. Sung Chen-yuan, the Chinese Governor of Chahar, which the Japanese claim were active in Jehol.

Tague Reported Out Of Postmaster Picture

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Authentic sources disclosed today that the Administration had altered its plans with regard to the Boston postmastership and predicted that Peter F. Tague, recently reported assured of the office, had been dropped from consideration.

Governor Curley, when informed of this story today, declared that the President had promised the office to Mr. Tague. He declared he would telephone the President immediately to ascertain the basis of the story.

The Monitor Index

Thursday, Jan. 24, 1935

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Boston and New England News—Pages 2-3
Financial—Page 9
Sports—Page 10

Features

Weather ... 3
Events Tonight ... 3
Radio Time-Table ... 2
The Home Forum ... 7
"The poor in spirit"
[With Italian Translation]
The Young Folks' Page ... 8
Christian Science Radiocasts ... 13
Daily Features ... 13
Editorials ... 14

Roosevelt Summons Nation to Plan Work To Aid Human Values

Declares in Special Message to Congress Victory in This Harmonizing Will Have Vital Effect for Higher American Living Standards

Hopes for Yearly Fund of $500,000,000 For Development of National Resources

Ties in Federal Program With Aid for Industry, Labor, Finance, Agriculture, Good Housing, Recreation and Good Citizenship—Former Waste Deplored

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—Eloquently calling on the American people not to "conquer nature," but to "shape our lives in more harmonious relationship with nature," President Roosevelt today sent a special message to Congress accompanying the report of the National Resources Board. Achievement of this harmonizing, he said, would have a greater influence on the future American standard of living "than all the rest of our economics put together."

He asked for no legislative action, but explained that the $4,880,000,000 work-relief appropriation now pending would be used in "substantial portion" for objectives suggested in this report. After the immediate crisis of unemployment begins to mend, he said, "it is my hope that we can afford to appropriate approximately $500,000,000 each year for this purpose. Eventually this appropriation should replace all such appropriations given in the past without planning."

Priority of Projects

The scheme for the future is that a permanent national resources board would recommend each year to the President and Congress "priority of projects in the national plan." Congress would retain full rights of choosing between projects, and the amounts of money to be spent. Fixed and permanent administrative machinery, particularly during the present employment emergency, is not possible, the President writes.

This broad vision of national planning, the Chief Executive emphatically stated, should become one of the major achievements of present-day government. "We seek to use our natural resources not as a thing apart, but as something that is interwoven with industry, labor, finance, taxation, agriculture, homes, recreation, good citizenship. The results of this interweaving will have a greater influence on the future American standard of living than all the rest of our economics put together."

The President's message is more carefully written than many he has issued, and in its eloquence seems likely to remain one of his greater state papers, although it discloses no striking new facts. Mr. Roosevelt begins dramatically by pointing out the continual striving of civilization against nature, a false process which only led to harm to both sides.

Planless Exploitation

But, he says, our ancestors are not to be blamed because they found a new land of abundance, and to them freedom of conscience and of government seemed to extend to free use of land and water. In recent years, the havoc wrought by planless exploitation became evident.

The damage in maladjustment is described with particular force by the President. He says: "Men and nature must work hand in hand. The throwing out of balance of the resources of nature throws out of balance also the lives of men. We find millions of our citizens stranded in village and on farm—stranded there because nature cannot support them in the livelihood they had sought to gain through her. We find other millions gravitated to centers of population so vast that the laws of natural economics have broken down."

The message and accompanying report are typical of the broader objectives of the Roosevelt Administration. They carry national planning to its logical extreme in seeking to control the hit-or-miss spending of public monies, reckless use of natural deposits, and by such means preserve the public heritage for future generations.

Opposite of Log-Rolling

The reverse of the medal is the old form of congressional log-rolling, like the traditional yearly rivers and harbors bill, to which each Congressman contributed the pet local development, even if based on an untried plan as manifestly impractical as only local pride could suggest.

Nor has the Roosevelt Administration been free from old-fashioned "rivers and harbors" tactics. When the Public Works Administration flung its $3,300,000,000 appropriation open to projects, the tide that came in was frequently dotted with dubious local schemes. Despite the caution that Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, manifested, and is now being blamed for, some of these projects were authorized and begun.

Charted by Blue Prints

Had the National Resources Board been functioning, it is likely that their adverse recommendation on top of realistic reports of the army engineers, might have prevented some of the more flagrant pork barreling. As it was, several of the grandiose projects visited by President Roosevelt on his return from the Pacific Coast aroused open skepticism on the part of Secretary Ickes, while Mrs. Roosevelt was notably caustic at one particularly vast damsite.

Against national building based upon nothing but electoral or partisan pressure, the President hopes to formulate a preventative.

Five Shoe Unions Take First Steps Toward Merger

Plan for Huge World Union Follows Slashing Attack on Code Authority

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Union officials, after a slashing attack on the code authority for the boot and shoe industry, and hardly less moderate criticism of the NRA, announced plans last night for a merger of five existing shoe unions into one powerful international union.

Their announcement came at the close of an NRA hearing, called primarily on the problem of migrations of shoe factories from Massachusetts, but in the two-day session the speakers discussed virtually every phase of the code. It was denounced alike by union officials, members of Congress and municipal officials from Massachusetts.

The hearing was recessed late yesterday until Jan. 29, when shoe manufacturers and the code authority will be heard. News that the manufacturers had been told they need not appear until next week incensed the labor group, which promptly, through Joseph Bearak, attorney for the United Shoe and Leather Workers, demanded that the record of the proceedings be impounded until the manufacturers had testified.

Says Absence an Insult

Mr. Bearak, who had denounced hour and wage provisions of the code, accused the code authority of making no effort to enforce the code, and described its failure to attend the hearing as "an insult."

After a hurried conference of the NRA representatives, Jonathan G. Lattimer of the legal division announced, "It is my hastily formed conclusion that this is a public hearing and the records open to all interested parties. I seriously doubt if the administrator would have the power to withhold it."

J. O. Ball, vice chairman of the code authority, appearing at the request of the NRA, after labor had accused the administrative group of lack of interest by not attending, said he had been advised by the administration by letter that the hearing would be recessed after the testimony of members of Congress, municipal officials and labor.

Announcement of the plan to unite the shoe unions into a single union of 125,000 members, with a potential membership of 250,000 was made by the Rev. Francis J. Haas of the NRA labor advisory board.

Wording of Resolution

"This is a most significant development, gentlemen," he told reporters and read a resolution which said:

"Whereas there are several labor organizations of shoe workers in the United States and Canada, and whereas they compete with one another and beat down wages and working conditions to inhumanly low levels, now: be it resolved that there should be a single international union in the boot and shoe industry, embracing all shoe workers in the United States."

The resolution was signed by John J. Mara, president of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union; William J. Macksey, organizer for the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union; John D. Nolan, president of the Shoe Workers Protective Union; Stanley P. Mixon, president of the American Shoe Workers Union, and John Murphy, president of the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen.

There has been bitter controversy among these unions for a score of years. Only a year ago 12,000 shoe workers were on strike in Brockton, Mass., for several weeks because of an interunion dispute between the Boot and Shoe Workers Union and the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen.

Shoe Workers Aroused By Failure of Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 24—Reports received here dealing with the progress of hearings opened before NRA officials at Washington, on petition of Congressmen, civic leaders and unions seeking reopening of the shoe

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Hamilton Mills Strike Is Off

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Boston Plans Welcome to Ship

(Continued from Page 1)

are qualified to perform marriage ceremonies, cannot, according to existing laws, be prevented from so doing by the Governor.

At once, several justices of the peace said they would comply. The Rev. Samuel A. Elliot of Cambridge vigorously disagreed. "Marriage is a civil rite and not entirely religious," he said. Other clergymen approved the Governor's announcement.

Back of the controversy was a report of the Rockefeller Foundation, seven years ago, which disclosed that abuses of civil marriage in Massachusetts were exceptionally bad, relative to other states. Since that time, successive governors have endeavored to tighten the restrictions, and examinations of applicants.

Madden Removal in Doubt

The success of any proceedings to remove state Senator William F. Madden from his senate seat, following his conviction for forgery of ERA job cards, today appeared dubious. A caucus of Republican senators discussed the issue and many wished to proceed against the Senator.

But Senate President James G. Moran bluntly declared that he would oppose any such action. If he combines with the Democratic majority, which appeared ready to support Mr. Madden as a unit, then the failure of any removal attempts is assured.

Observers pointed out that the question of removal is an issue of pure politics, rather than an issue of Mr. Madden's qualifications. Mr. Madden is a Democrat, and the Democrats have a bare majority by virtue of a coalition with President Moran, and another Republican. Removal of Senator Madden would thereby seriously weaken the control of that body, and might undermine it.

Many senators were frank to say that the issue of Senate control is far more important than any individual considerations. They expect that a vote on removal would be decided on those grounds, in favor of retaining Mr. Madden.

G. O. P. May Go on Air

Republicans in the Massachusetts Legislature may take to the air, to launch a counter offensive against the Curley broadcasts, it was learned today. The proposal was submitted to the Republican caucus last night, and met with hearty applause, although no united action has as yet been taken.

Governor Curley, certain legislators charged, is using the air for purely partisan appeals. In the name of a government broadcast, they said, he is sending out Democratic and Curley propaganda. This, the Republicans feel, must be offset.

Representative Albert F. Bigelow, chairman of the powerful House Ways and Means Committee, accused the Governor of a complete misstatement of fact, in his last broadcast speech.

Representative Ernest J. Dean informed the caucus that he has prepared a bill, permitting the speaker of the House and the president of the Senate at any time to authorize radiocast speeches, to answer the Governor or his secretary, where matters of Legislative controversy should have both sides presented to the public.

Bridges for Liberality

Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire will endeavor to clothe his administration with certain garments of Roosevelt liberalism, while pursuing a path of Coolidge economy. He praised certain Roosevelt policies last night, before the Women's Republican Club, but said the country would be "a whole lot better under a Coolidge."

The Republican Party of the future, said the youngest of America's six Republican governors, will be liberal but not radical. It will place more stress on "human rights and less upon property rights."

More strictly defined, Governor Bridges urged economic conservatism on one hand, and social liberalism on the other. He would pass certain major social legislation advocated by the Roosevelt leadership, such unemployment insurance and expanded old-age pensions. But he would revive the Coolidge "pay-as-you-go" policy, and put an instant stop to the floods of government spending.

"The states should receive full value for each dollar expended," he said, "and property should not be overly taxed. Under today's federal spending program, they most certainly are not receiving such value."

New Hampshire, he said, anticipated many of the reforms now called new-deal measures. He enumerated: Mothers' aid, workmen's compensation, minimum wage law, regulation of hours of labor for women and children, and the creation of a state planning board. New Hampshire was the first state to complete these five social security measures, the Governor said. It now is going ahead to bring these into conformity with federal laws.

Regatta Planned

Lake Quinsigamond, in Worcester, is expected to have its surface cut by the blades of North America's first championship regatta for preparatory school crews, next summer. A schoolboy rowing association has been formed, to promote this regatta in a different place each year, and to build up another important championship to add to America's sporting honors.

Many of the leading preparatory schools are reported to have joined. There will be trophies for both eight-oared and four-oared shells. Rowing conditions on Lake Quinsigamond are said to be ideal for the first races.

Sea Captain to Retire.

Active sea duty may be over for Capt. Samuel J. Furneaux, but his career of land cruising is just about to start. When he reaches England on a voyage that began at Boston today he retires from the service of the Furness Line. He will then tell the time of day by a Boston watch, carry his clothing in a Boston bag and navigate an automobile which he bought on his last trip home.

The skipper, 39 years in the service of the company and 32 years as captain, commands the steamer Nova Scotia. She sailed from Boston today with 46 passengers and a good cargo with Captain Furneaux on the bridge for the last time. Harbor craft gave the Nova Scotia a noisy salute with sirens, whistles and bells as she headed down the harbor.

The captain lives in Cheshire, just across the river from Liverpool. The skipper plans to learn to operate his automobile as soon as he completes his present voyage. He was presented a traveling bag by the crew of the ship just before sailing. The shore staff gave him a gold wrist watch, and other gifts will be presented at Halifax and St. Johns when the vessel calls at those ports en route to Liverpool.

Snowshoe Convention Has No Fault to Find

LEWISTON, Maine, Jan. 24 (AP)—Organizers of the International Snowshoe Convention to be held here Saturday and Sunday rejoiced today at the assurance of an abundance of snow.

It was believed highways and railroad lines would be opened quickly enough to bring the 3000 or more visitors expected here on time.

Plans were complete today for the two-day festival opening Friday night with the Queen's ball and closing Sunday with banquets. Snowshoe racers and 12-mile Marathoners will have ideal racing conditions; far different than the icy streets of the last few days.

Boston Gets First Mail At 9 A. M. From Albany

The first mail to reach Boston today from the outside world came from Albany, N. Y., and didn't arrive until 9 A. M. The New England railway mail system was actually stopped from midnight until that hour.

Mail trains from New York and Washington were nearly four hours late at South Station. At North Station nothing came in all night, and the first train out left for Portland at 8:30 a. m., six hours late on its schedule. Before noon five trains scheduled to leave for northeastern New England stood in the station unable to pull out.

Flint Extends Adult Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLINT, Mich. — Establishment of FERA classes has given impetus to Flint's adult education program. The classes in 1934 were held in office buildings, social centers and vacant stores. Literature, languages, recreation, sewing, psychology, art, household crafts, and music were among the classes taught. Nursery schools were provided for children of unemployed parents. About 7500 persons are enrolled in the fall and winter FERA groups. Sixty teachers direct the classes.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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TRY SECORD Butter Creams ◆ Fanny Farmer CANDIES

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FINE WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING

Boston Flounders Through Drifts Of 16-Inch Snowfall

(Continued from Page 1)

cally on time with occasional delays caused to surface cars by stalled automobiles and trucks.

Trains Are Jammed

Available morning trains were swarmed with thousands of extra passengers. Commuters looking at their hopelessly choked driveways and side streets decided not to risk coming to work in their cars and consequently flooded the suburban railroad platforms.

School sessions were suspended in Boston and suburbs, releasing thousands of children for clearing drifts from around their own homes.

With the aid of city and town snow forces, the main roads were being cleared, so that hundreds of stalled automobiles abandoned by their drivers at the height of the storm could once more go into action. In many cases these stalled automobiles were hampering the efforts of the snow-fighting forces, compelling one way traffic on many streets.

City Answers Complaints

Complaints heard that Boston is slow in opening up its snow-blocked streets were today answered by the Boston Street Commissioners with the statement that there are nearly 10,000 men at work with hand shovels and 150 snowplows on the job.

Most of the complaints came from commuters to Boston, who claimed that the rural districts were doing a better job at snow-removal than metropolitan Boston. The reply of the commissioners is that Boston streets are more congested, that cars lining the curbings block efforts to clear the streets, that the snow fell throughout the night, making it impossible for the snow workers to do a real job until morning.

In an effort to speed up snow removal, the commissioners today petitioned for an increase in the present number of 4000 ERA shovel workers.

Working lists include 4000 ERA men, 2000 on regular contract jobs, 1000 regular city hands, 1000 enlisted from welfare rolls and 1200 men taken from public works yards.

Side Streets Blocked

Many side streets, however, were still hopelessly tied up by the lack of shovelers and thousands of cars remained stalled in the drifts until their owners could return home to shovel them out.

Coastwise steamship service was restored. The boat for Yarmouth scheduled to sail at 4:30 last night sailed at 6 a. m. today. The New York and Boston services, canceled last night, will resume their regular trips at both ends at 5 p. m.

Though there was good flying weather today, most of the air services out of Boston will not be resumed until tomorrow, when the Boston airport and other intermediate fields are cleared off.

Early last night as the blizzard developed force the railroads began to cancel their regular services and substitute skeleton runs while all available railroad workers were mobilized to keep tracks and switches clear.

Railroads Licked at Midnight

At 10 o'clock the Boston & Maine and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads had virtually suspended all services. The Boston & Albany trains were running late due to delays caused by connecting trains, but were having very little trouble on their own lines.

A Boston & Maine train, bound for the Maritime Provinces, was halted in the drifts outside of Lawrence. Inbound thriough services from northern New England arrived anywhere from three to four hours late. Through trains on the New Haven Railroad were from one to two hours late, and many of the suburban services were canceled.

The crowds of commuters which swarmed the North and South Stations and found their suburban services suspended began to drift to the city's hotels. At midnight practically all the hotels in the city were filled to capacity. A good many more commuters, short of cash at this time of the week, were forced to stay at the railroad terminals.

Snow, Extreme Cold, Floods, Hit Many Parts Of U. S. and Canada

By the Associated Press

While the northern states and part of the South remained in the grip of the season's worst weather, some moderation was forecast for tomorrow for the snow-laden East and Southeast. Temperatures were already reported to have risen somewhat over the western Canadian provinces and the extreme northern plains, and there was a promise of relief today in the Midwest, where cold records of 50 years' standing were broken.

Meanwhile, at least 14 deaths in the flood waters of the South, where rivers were on a wild rampage, helped to swell the total of weather fatalities.

Streets, highways and homes in the lowland areas of the State of Washington remained under water as a result of thaws that followed an avalanche of snow earlier during the past week.

More than 16 inches of snow had fallen in New York City by midnight last night. High winds that reached a gale velocity added to the suffering, and municipal lodging houses in the Metropolis were ordered kept open all night to care for the unfortunate.

The snow was from eight to 15 inches deep in Maryland, blocking traffic and extending far down into the Sunny South."

Parts of Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas and Tennessee were also snow-laden. Temperatures that sagged as low as an unofficial 55 below zero at Frederick, Wis., brought suffering and death to the Middle West. It was 8 below zero in Chicago, with a further drop forecast before the moderation begins. Up in Iroquois Falls, Ont., the mercury dropped to 73 below—close to the all-time Canadian low of minus 78½, recorded in 1910.

Far down in South America the residents were complaining about the heat. The thermometer reached 105 at one point in Argentina.

Can Be Done to Order

Courtesy of Mme. Humble — Coiffure Designs

Ability of Hairdressers Taxed To Keep Careless Curl in Place

It's curls and more curls rolling over the top of the head. And it's a hat to go with the curls, or curls to go with the hat.

At least that is what they said at the Beauty Trade Show and Convention of the Massachusetts State Hairdressers' and Cosmetologists' Association, held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston.

Anyone would believe it, too, who saw the hundreds of women from all over Massachusetts who attended the convention. In fact, it was as though a north wind had swept over the gathering and blown the hair of those present into a curly knot on the top of their heads. But it's the latest in hairdressing style, experts say, and will continue to be throughout the spring and the summer.

The "Bob"

The "upward" trend in hairdressing is history repeating itself. Queens and ladies in the days of Louis XIV of France did their hair in a similar fashion, only their hair was long. According to beauticians attending the show, long hair is definitely "out." Many believe it will never return. Women gave it another chance after the days of the "Dutch clip," but found the time it takes to care for long hair too much to endure. Thus the return to the "bob."

Mme. Humble of New York demonstrated correct coiffures for evening and day wear. She designs her own hair styles, which are said to influence, sometimes, national and even international practice. Mme. Humble, as a girl in Switzerland, first became interested in hair vogues when at the age of 14, she began tinkering with her own locks, to find that there were many attractive ways to do them up.

Mostly Men

Although one would naturally think that there would be more women professionals in the hairdressing business than men, this, Mme. Humble declares, is not the case. Perhaps more women are connected with the business, but not in a professional capacity. Men outnumber the women by far in hairdressing specialization. Girls, according to Mme. Humble, are less apt to follow through in the hairdressing art as a career, while men are taking special training courses and are even traveling abroad, for their further education.

And Yet—

Mme. Humble is one of three women who hold membership in the Coiffure Guild of New York. She is vice-president of the organization. Not all her ideas, however, about styles, are confined to coiffures. She does a bit of thinking about men's clothing. Why, she wants to know, are men so colorless in their dress? And why do they wear heavy suit coats in the hot summertime, when a white satin blouse is what they should be putting on?

She said men are afraid to set fashions that are radical. "Look at what men wore in the time of Louis XIV and Louis XV!" she says. "They dressed in bright red suits, and purple, and green, and gold. Their costumes are considered to be among the most handsome in history."

"Men, assert your rights and your ideas about style!" Mme. Humble advised.

Explore 300 Volcanoes

Between 300 and 400 volcanic craters, believed to have been inactive for nearly half a century, have been explored south of Arizona's border in Mexico.

Neither Zone Bent On Being Temperate

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires, Arg., Jan. 24

A WIDE section of South America sweltered in midsummer heat yesterday when winter cold was gripping the United States.

Cordoba, Arg., reported 105 degrees.

Temperatures reached 104 in the Chaco, where Paraguayan and Bolivian armies were locked in desperate fighting.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Parents and Teach-	CBS speaker.....	Talk, Fred Hoey..
5:15	Agricultural report...	ers Congress.....	String quintet..	"Skippy" sketch..
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	Juvenile sketch....	"Jack Armstrong".	Varieties: Jack
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Buddy and Blake..	Book talk.....	Brown's Orch.....
6:00	Ferdinando Orch.....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	"Joe and Bateese"...	sketches; music...	Speaker; music....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	Mayor Mansfield...	Dailey Orchestra..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Billy Batchelor"...	"Lum and Abner"	Speakers; music..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Dunbar Quartet...	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	"Gems of Melody";	NBC speaker.....	"Just Plain Bill"...	"Irish Echoes"; so-
7:30	chorus; orchestra....	After Dinner Revue	Nick Lucas; guitar	loists; orchestra..
7:45	Ruth Etting; Red	Reichman Orch....	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch....
8:00	Nichols; talk.....	Vallee Varieties:	Hour of Charm; vo-	ERA Orchestra.....
8:15	"20th Century Ideas".	Walter Hampden:	cal ensemble; or..	Education talk....
8:30	Caledonian Club.....	Tom Howard;	Forum of Liberty:	ERA Orchestra.....
8:45	Vocalist; piano duo...	Boswell Sisters...	speakers; music..	World Wide Forum
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.:	Stevens Orchestra..
9:15	dramatic sketch.....	Frank McIntyre;	talk; soloist.....	News Service.....
9:30	"Music Magic"; solo-	soloists; a k,it;	Fred Waring and	Special sport pro-
9:45	ists; narrator.....	Voorhees Orch.....	his Pennsylvan-	gram from Mi-
10:00	Rochester Philhar-	Paul Whiteman's	ians; pianist;	ami, network
10:15	monic Orch. concert.	Music Hall: Helen	girls' glee club....	feature.....
10:30	"Bank Credit in Re-	Jepson; chorus;	Renard Orchestra.	Stevens Harmonies
10:45	lation to Recovery".	soloists.....	Musical Rhymester	Voice of Crusader.
11:00	Reports; features.....	Forecasts; reports.	News Service.....	Jack Little and his
11:15	"Seth Parker" relay	NBC organist.....	Alexander Orch....	orchestra.....
11:30	Leo Reisman and his	Billy Loosser and	"Meridian 7-1212."	Perley Stevens &
11:45	dance orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	Guild sketch.....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, "Dear Columbia"; dramatization of network fan mail.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
11:30 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air; "Last Week Abroad"; speaker.
3:00 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
3:15 WNAC, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WAAB, "St. Louis Blues"; musical and dramatic program.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Intimate Revue: Bob Hope, comedian; James Melton, tenor; orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, ERA Opera Orchestra, Raffaelo Martino, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, Beatrice Lillie, comedian; Cavaliers Quartet; popular orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; Frank Munn, Vivienne Segal, soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "The March of Time"; dramatizations of the news of the week.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker and company; Gabrielle Delys; Belasco Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Emergency Campaign Parade; talks; popular variety program.
9:30 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; May Robson; Dick Powell; soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, from Chicago.
10:30 WEEI, Frank Black's Orchestra and vocal ensemble.
10:30 WNAC, "The O'Flynn"; Coretta; soloists; players; orchestra.

White Thunder

Highlights of Snowstorm

Thousands were marooned in the city last night. And the middle of the week is a bad time for the worker to pay out money for a hotel room. Many were "broke," and borrowing from friends was in order all around. Others had to give their I. O. U.'s at the hotels or lodging houses, with the latter having to trust everybody and his brother. There were few vacant rooms to be found in the city last night. Police stations put up hundreds of stalled motorists. The North Station was the drowsing place for 2000 unable to get late trains home. And the Park Street Subway had an equal number of stranded commuters.

One motorist spun along until he got in the lee of a big church in Boston. And then he pulled up on the sidewalk in a clear spot, sheltered from the drifts and snow. The automobile was perched there high and dry late today. And from the size of the drifts fore and aft of the vehicle, it looks as though it will be there for a week!

Apple-cheeked stenographers came to work in ski suits, clerks wore those leather jackets they got for Christmas, doughty bank presidents whipped out their cowhide boots, overshoes were buckled tight and snowshoes and even skis were in evidence.

Many an office force, many a newspaper limped along with half its force at home viewing the drifts comfortably from their armchair. They couldn't shovel their cars out; if they had been able to, they couldn't have navigated it through the snow; the cars weren't running. Excuses ran the gamut. And the executives were just as plausible sounding as the office help.

At one suburban corner, a man came out of his house, looked about for his car. A neighbor said: "Yours is right over there under that drift. I don't know where mine is."

Four ships scheduled to sail last night canceled their sailings. The "Senator" special Washington train, was an hour and fifteen minutes late. Many ships put about and turned out to sea to ride the storm out rather than attempt to make port.

More than 140 dinner guests of the Women's Republican Club on Beacon Hill came out into the storm after listening to Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire give an address. No taxis were at hand and many had to walk. Just as they came pouring out the door a man dressed like a French-Canadian trapper and wearing snowshoes slowly struggled up the hill against the storm as it howled across the Common. One dignified Republican with bowler hat clapped down over his ears was seen to go up and speak with the man on snowshoes. The man shook his head. The Republican turned away. And the possibility of a Republican on snowshoes faded into the storm.

"Well, good luck!" The neighbors waved encouragement from their front windows this morning to a lone representative of a Newton Highlands home colony who started through the drifts for the Boston office. The ear mufflers were loaned by Neighbor Jones. Neighbor Wright contributed the heavy socks. Two hours later, at 10:30 a. m., the commuter puffed into the office, was told that the workers could go home at 12:30 p. m.

The severity of the storm was evident in the conversation of commuters on the trains—those that came through. "I haven't been on a train for more than two years," one of them said.

Even the old reliable Worcester Turnpike was snow-bound this morning. Although four transportation buses of the Worcester Street Railway Company were dispatched from Framingham between 7 and 9 a. m., not one of them had showed up at Park Square at 10 o'clock.

Where are the hydrants of yesterday?

Wednesday evening visitors became overnight guests. Thursday morning sport—finding the visitors' automobiles.

Morning paper boys found it more profitable to help shovel out their clients rather than deliver the papers.

It was hard to tell from the attires at the railroad stations whether the assembled hundreds were going to work or waiting for the snow train. Some came on skis and snowshoes, leaving those accessories at the stations for the return trip from the office.

With people unable to reach their homes because of the tied-up transportation, New England telephone calls increased 50 per cent last night.

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company reported almost no damage on its lines during the blizzard. One break on the line between Burlington, Vt., and Albany, N. Y.—and that not a serious one—was all that was reported.

On the authorization of Arthur G. Rotch, state ERA administrator, 50,000 workers on outside projects in 355 cities and towns through the State were assigned to the task of removing the snow. Administrator Rotch sent telegrams to local administrators stating the workers, if necessary, should be assigned to this task for this emergency only. This assignment does not affect the workers on the indoor projects. Rotch received authorization from Washington a month ago to take this step.

It is estimated that more than 2500 men were immediately put to work clearing the snow away from the Greater Boston area. Snow plows puffed and chugged all night. Many cars parked next to the curb were completely covered over by drifting snow and snow piled up by the passing of plows. Police "cruising cars" were stuck in various parts of the city. Their radios went out of commission as well, reported the police department.

On Cape Cod an 80-mile-an-hour wind swept everything before it. Huge combers thundered up and across the beaches, sometimes across roads and against summer residences now boarded up for the winter. In Boston the wind varied between 35 and 40 miles a hour.

Right in the midst of the "big blow" two major fire alarms sounded and out went the hook and ladders. One fire on Beacon Hill about 9 o'clock drew a large crowd of spectators besides the firemen and policemen.

Latest flash from the weather man: "Temperature will hit zero tonight." He also reported that last night's storm paralleled the great storm of 1921, when 16 inches of snow fell. Last night exactly 16 inches of snow fell in Boston. The wind velocity was much greater than in 1921.

"Anyway," said one snow shoveler this morning," it gives lots of us work that sure need the money. I haven't had work for two months and this'll help our family a lot."

Ships' Officers Cleared Of Blame in Crash

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Capt. Karl C. Nielsen, of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service, said today that neither officers of the steamer Lexington, which sank in the East River Jan. 2 nor those of the freighter Jane Christensen, with which the Lexington collided, were guilty of "recklessness."

Dobbin Carries On When Motors Fail

At Dover Center this morning, snow was piled high, with only the main road partly broken through at 7 a. m. Two trucks with plows had broken down and were stalled. It was a scene of complete motorized inactivity. Then suddenly out of the misty white an odd-shaped object came into sight.

It was a white horse. Behind him was nothing more nor less than an old-fashioned buggy, wheels and all. It had no top, being in the typical open roadster style. A man and a woman could be seen standing up in it as Dobbin plugged along.

Even without runners the vehicle moved steadily. When it reached Dover, it stopped at the telephone exchange. The woman slipped down and went inside the telephone exchange. It was the morning operator. Her husband and Dobbin had made the grade, had helped to carry on telephone tradition. Then with a "Giddap," the buggy turned, Dobbin put his head down a bit for an added pull and the knife-like wheels cut through the drifts, off for the mile trip home.

Lowie Heads Anthropologists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Dr. Robert H. Lowie, chairman of the department of anthropology at the University of California, has been elected president of the American Anthropology Association. The election took place at the recent annual meeting of the association, held in Pittsburgh, Penna.

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS 3 PARK STREET Boston Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance Interest Begins FEB. 11

MAYOR MANSFIELD WNAC 6:30 To-night Munipical Program for 1935

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Women's matelasse crepe frock. Printed silk paisley pleated bishop sleeve is very chic. $12.75

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Portland Port in Status Quo

★ ★ ★

Full Inquiry Into Shipping Famine Demanded to Restore Maine's Share

★ ★ ★

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 24—The port of Portland, admittedly one of the finest harbors on the Atlantic coast, is just at present in the position of status quo. No one yet appears to have found a solution to the vexatious problem of how to build it up. Not a pound of grain was shipped through this port in 1934, and Portland is one day nearer the great European ports than Saint John.

The principal obstacles which divert traffic from Portland are artificial and therefore possible to remove. These obstacles, however, are formidable, and any organized attempt at removal requires the most careful analysis.

An adequate study of the situation should cover the transportation of the United States and Canada, with respect to rail and water rates, and the political possibilities for co-operation between these countries; while it could not ignore the question of international trade as affected by treaties, agreements and tariffs.

Labor and commerce here have felt the effects of the shipping famine. If political machinations of outside interests are to blame for conditions, the people should be given complete information upon all the facts and this is one object of inquiry proposed in the Maine Legislature.

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State of Maine and municipal bonds sold last year at the highest level in the memory of this generation, and at the largest premium in history in many cases. At the end of 1934 the average yield on State of Maine bonds was 2.40 per cent against 4 per cent which is considered average for normal times.

Credit of Maine cities like Portland, Bangor and Augusta was on a 2.30 basis against a 10-year average of 4¼. Present prices for Maine bonds compare, for instance, with a nearly 6 per cent basis in 1921, when a new issue of state bonds with a 5½ per cent coupon was marketed under par. At other times these bonds have sold on a 5 per cent basis and municipalities' credit was correspondingly higher.

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At best, it is doubtful if any actual work will be started on the Quoddy Dam in the event the Government decides to go into the proposition, for a number of months, after the decision is reached.

A number of legal matters must be disposed of before anything can be done, not the least being the rights granted by the Legislature to Dexter P. Cooper to make the development. The Federal Government must secure those rights. It must, because it is not believed that it will lend federal money to a private corporation for a development of this nature. It is the understanding of the commission that there would be no difficulties in the way of this. At that it would take some time.

It would also be necessary for the Government to formulate some plan under which the work would be done. This, too, might take some time. It is possible that it might be patterned after the Tennessee Valley Authority which is handling the Muscle Shoals development, but this is not a certainty. Another plan might appear most feasible for the project.

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The need for a new state library building is growing more urgent each year, in the opinion of the state librarian, Henry E. Dunnack. At the present time more than half of the institution's 220,000 volumes are stored in the state warehouse. In the present library 100,000 books are taxing the capacity of the shelves. Reference books line the tops of tiers, and are piled high on the window sills and floors. Desk room is so scarce that librarians have to carry on their work in the limited space available in the stacks. A $500,000 structure is suggested.

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The chief reason for the isolation of Maine farmers probably is that so many of them are what would be classed as subsistence farmers in the West, meaning they depend chiefly on their farms for a living as industrialist workers do on their jobs. Potatoes and apples are the only big business crops of Maine and both are confined to rather restricted sections. Potatoes alone are farmed on a scale and under a system such as practically dominates all western farming. Maine crops, aside from apples and potatoes, are not a factor in the markets anywhere.

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The finest example in America of flood control on a swift river falling an unusual distance is the Androscoggin that flows past Lewiston and Auburn. That the Androscoggin Valley is well protected from flood conditions is widely known and that it is, is due to the extensive storage system that has been created at the river's source. This system holds back the water during flood seasons and prevents the rush of it to the sea, that there would be if its flow were unimpeded. Storage of the water in this way serves a double purpose. It prevents floods and holds the water for use during dry times.

Bill Has Drunken Driver Lose License for Good

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 24 (AP)—The man convicted twice in Maine for drunken driving would be permanently deprived of the right to operate a motor vehicle, by a bill introduced in the Legislature yesterday. Representative Timothy J. Donovan, who presented the bill, has evidence, he said, that one Maine man "has been convicted eight times for drunken driving."

After the first drunken driving conviction, the bill also states, no one could have a driver's license except on proof of financial responsibility up to $5000. Hit-and-run drivers are attacked in another bill, which would award $100 to anyone providing evidence which would convict such an offender.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD" (Colonial). D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, 8:15.

"THE FIRST LEGION" (Plymouth). Bert Lytell in a play dealing with Jesuits. 8:30.

Movies

STATE—"Sequoia." The author of "Malibu," Vance Hoyt, spent two years in Sequoia National Park proving that "natural enemies"—a cougar and a deer—could be firm friends if brought up together and well fed. Beautiful photography and plenty of thrills." Laurel and Hardy comedy, Silly Symphony. 1:25, 3:30, 5:40, 7:50, 9:45.

METROPOLITAN—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer." Finely acted film dealing with British officers on the dangerous northern frontier of India. Vaudeville. Sevitsky's orchestra. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05.

KEITH'S—Ann Harding in "Enchanted April." Light and pleasant entertainment in a Mediterranean setting. 10:35 a. m., 12:30, 2:25, 4:20, 6:15, 8:10. Preview of "The Iron Duke." 10:15.

BOSTON—May Robson in "Grand Old Girl." Vaudeville. 10:28 a. m., 1:22, 4:21, 7:20. Preview of "One Exciting Adventure." 10:15.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Murder in the Clouds," with Ann Dvorak. Fenway, 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 9. Paramount, 10:43 a. m., 1:11, 3:54, 8:07, 8:35. Also, "Maybe It's Love."

EXETER — "The Count of Monte Cristo." 2:55, 5:45, 8:40.

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." Educational shorts, Silly Symphony. 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

ORPHEUM—"Forsaking All Others." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville.

MODERN—"Home on the Range." Zane Grey story. 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3:35, 6, 8:30. Also, "Here Is My Heart."

TREMONT — Harold Lloyd in "The Cat's Paw," and "One Night of Love," with Grace Moore. 9 a. m. to 11.

UPTOWN — "Imitation of Life." 2:40, 6:15, 9:45. Also "Music in the Air."

UNIVERSITY — W. C. Fields in "It's a Gift." 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. Also Greta Garbo in "The Painted Veil."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Marching with Science"; "Good Badminton"; Ernest Truex in "His Lucky Day"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—Free concert by ERA Symphony Orchestra of 88 players directed by Will Dodge. Soloists: Elizabeth Travis-Behnke, pianist; Myrna Sharlow, soprano. Tickets at branch libraries. 8.

JACOB SLEEPER HALL—ERA orchestra. Free concert, 668 Boylston St. 7:30.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Free concert in Allston Congregational Church, Quint Avenue, Allston. 7:30.

ERA GREATER BOSTON CHORUS—First German Baptist Church, 43b Centre St., Jamaica Plain. 8.

ERA OPERA ORCHESTRA—Boston City Club, 14 Somerset St. 8:30.

Other Events

PUBLIC LIBRARY—"Egypt Today," lecture by Isia Al-Huda. 8.

PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY—Boston Cubs vs. Quebec. Arena. 8:30.

ERA MARIONETTES—Wesleyan Hall, 581 Boylston St. 8:45.

WEST ROXBURY CITIZENS ASSOCIATION—Meeting to discuss rapid transit plans, Robert Gould Shaw School Hall. 8.

DU BURON STUDIO—Illustrated lecture by Mlle. Lina Gremillot on Paris. 1126 Boylston St. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Music

FANEUIL HALL—Noon concert by ERA Concert Band.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Symphony Hall. 2:30.

Other Events

LOWELL INSTITUTE—"Matrimony at the Crossroad." Lecture by Prof. Eugen Rosenstock-Hüssy. 8.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Mrs. Tanner; Roman Art. 11 a. m.

Where the Little Women Played

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Alcott House, Concord, Mass., From an Unconventional Angle

House Made Background for Tree By Artist of Old American School

When a small boy, John Pratt Whitman liked to accompany his aunt on her school superintending business about the Kansas countryside. To keep him occupied while she attended to her business, she provided the boy with pencil and paper.

Today Mr. Whitman is known for his pencil drawings of trees and houses. Many of the artist's sketches are now on exhibition at the Twentieth Century Club. The show continues daily and evening until Feb. 1.

The artist enjoys portraying a house among trees; and in recent years, perhaps his favorite pastime has been sketching houses of historic significance. Mr. Whitman is a writer as well as an artist, and accordingly he has drawn with much sympathy the dwellings of various New England writers. In many cases his pictures hang within the walls of the original houses. In the present exhibition, one of the most delightful of his house portrayals is a drawing of Orchard House, Concord, Mass., home of Louisa M. Alcott, where his own father, as a boy, used to take part in the plays put on by the Alcott girls.

The artist says that the real thrill of his life came in later years when the author of "Little Women" wrote to tell him how she had created the character of Laurie by combining his father with another childhood companion.

With realization of the feeling with which the artist works, one obtains a hint as to the secret of his success. Of his little portrait of Orchard House, he confides:

"In such a picture, one does not draw boards and shingles and elms as such, but as an area of fond imaginings and the mystery of the past that has become a possession of all children who read and listen to stories."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Clearing this afternoon, fair and slightly colder, near zero tonight; Friday fair, continued cold; strong northwesterly winds diminishing.

New England: Generally fair and colder tonight; Friday fair and continued cold, warmer Saturday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Northwest gales diminishing by tonight and generally fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	12	26	Minneapolis	-14	-12
Bermuda	64	68	New Orleans	30	48
Chicago	-6	4	New York	8	28
Denver	30	52	Norfolk, Va.	16	38
Helena, Mont.	36	46	Philadelphia	10	26
Jacksonville	32	40	St. Louis	2	14
Kansas City	4	10	San Francisco	48	62
Los Angeles	62	74	Washington	6	26
Miami, Fla.	38	68			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 24. B—Maximum Jan. 23.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 2:12 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet. Friday, 2:37 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:16 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Clear; maximum temperature 34 degrees above zero; minimum 24 above.

Publicity and Police Allotted Increase In Maine's Budget

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 24 (AP)—Gov. Louis J. Brann today submitted the state budget for the ensuing biennium to the Maine Legislature, with a slight increase over the budget of two years ago; saying, "We can follow no other course than that of not increasing the tax rate, and compelling the costs of government to correspond with its income."

The proposed budget called for expenditures of $20,823,085 in the fiscal year 1935-36 and $21,250,679 in the following year.

Increases included the Maine development commission appropriation, which was increased from $50,000 to $100,000 a year; and the state police department appropriation, which was jumped from $155,000 to $189,000 annually.

The development commission had asked for more money to advertise the recreational, industrial and agricultural advantages of Maine, while the police sought additional funds to increase their force and install a short wave radio system.

All-Year Recreation Program Is Achieved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 24—Establishment of a permanent rural recreation program is the achievement of New Hampshire alone, Miss Ethel M. Bowers, national field secretary of the National Recreational Association, declared today

Miss Bowers, whose circuit as national secretary, has carried her across 32 states and into 287 cities during the past three years, stated that New Hampshire is the only state to bring a year-round recreation program to the farmer's doorstep.

Speaking at a recent Recreational Institute, Miss Bowers praised the organizational work of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau and the extension service of the University of New Hampshire in setting up these programs of dramatics, music, outdoor carnivals, and classes in arts and crafts to help the rural people make better use of their leisure time.

Brann Asks Appropriation For Northern Maine Relief

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 24 (AP)—Gov. Louis J. Brann today asked in a special message to the Legislature that $50,000 be immediately appropriated for the care of poor and needy in communities which are unable to assist their own residents.

The relief situation was especially acute in Aroostook County, Governor Brann said, although the need for help was not confined entirely to that region. The funds would be expended under direction of the State commissioner of health and welfare.

School Requirement Put On Portland, Ore., Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—A high school education is a new requirement in Portland for members of the police force, while a fireman must have two years of high school work, the Municipal Civil Service Board has determined. Men who want to enter the city service in these branches must be able to pass an army or navy physical examination.

Water Holes Afford Fire Protection For 100,000 Farms in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—"Water holes," not of the type found on the western plains but man-fashioned under the direction of the New Hampshire Forestry Department, have solved the problem of fire protection in this State for more than 50,000 acres in rural communities, according to Mr. John H. Foster, state forester.

At the same time adequate safety is provided for farm dwellings and forest lands in more than 100 communities all over New Hampshire by the construction of these reservoirs in localities where there was little or no protection and fire hazards constituted serious problems.

Through the co-operation of state and federal relief organizations with town and village governments, 108 communities have provided an average of four reservoirs to a town, more than 500 being scattered about the State. The greater part of the "water holes" have been constructed in localities where water was easily available, each with a guard rail about the enclosure as a protection against stray cattle, and the forestry and agricultural departments estimate that adequate fire protection is afforded to more than 100,000 farms in remote areas.

Although this method of controlling forest and dwelling fires is not new, it is at least new to New Hampshire, Mr. Foster declared, and his department is convinced the construction of these pools will serve to lessen fire losses that occur away from thickly settled communities where fire fighting facilities are always available at short notice. Another advantage cited is that expensive fire apparatus is not needed, inasmuch as portable fire pumps of an inexpensive type are more easily propelled over the ground than the heavier truck equipment.

Apples for Posterity

The Idaho department of agriculture has planted a sapling from the first apple tree which grew in the State 97 years ago and will preserve it for posterity.

Ringing the bell —and HOW!

The year 1934 certainly rang the bell as far as Central Savings Bank is concerned. We gained 38% more new accounts than during the previous year and wound up with 211,749 depositors December 31st, 1934.

That's good news for YOU as well as for us, for such growth shows this institution is well recognized for SERVICE, STRENGTH and SAFETY!

You can have an account at this fine, old mutual savings bank, wherever you live, thanks to our method of Banking by Mail. Write for booklet describing this convenient, modern banking service.

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MONITOR READERS!

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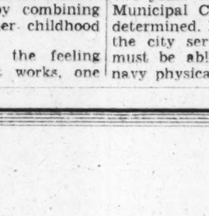
We appreciate your support

The Colonial Beacon Oil Company takes this occasion to express its sincere appreciation to all the readers of the Christian Science Monitor who honored us with their patronage during 1934.

For several years the story of Esso Station products and service has been told in the pages of the Christian Science Monitor. The best measure of our success in that presentation is the approval that you have expressed through your generous use of Esso Station facilities.

During 1935, as in the past, we shall strive to maintain the Colonial Esso tradition of prompt, cheerful service at all times. Be assured that every one of your motoring requirements will be supplied quickly, conveniently and adequately . . so that we may continue to deserve the confidence you have so long reposed in our organization.



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It still is a fair price. And it still gives you more dollar for dollar value than you can get anywhere else.

The single ownership of shops and stores eliminates both wholesale selling costs and retail profits.

More money is saved by our cash and carry plan because we don't have either credit or delivery expenses.

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JUNIOR SUITS SIZES 16 to 20 $15
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Work Trousers and Corduroy Slacks	Worsted Trousers	Trousers of Suit Patterns
$2.75	$4 and $5	$6.00

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ESTABLISHED 1879

Active Peace Drives Planned In Many American Communities Following Women's Conference

Sessions on Cause and Cure of War Marked by New Determination—Junior Members Take Active Part—Available Peace Machinery Surveyed

By Marjorie Shuler

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—Many communities are going to experience active peace campaigns in the next few months if the fervor of 1000 women attending the tenth annual Conference on the Cause and Cure of War is indicative.

They are going right home to do something about it, say the women who have come for mnearly every state in the United States. Not the price of railroad tickets, or the present wave of interest in knitting, or the accessibility of radio speeches has kept them away from the meeting. And nothing will interfere with their putting the information they have gained to work, so they say in the corridors of the Hotel Washington as they dash from group discussion to group discussion.

Junior Members

The audience at this tenth annual conference has almost as much significance as the speeches. There are society figures from New York City, among them Mrs. James S. Cushman, Mrs. Morgan Shepard and Mrs. Corliss Lamont. There are women prominent in civic affairs like Mrs. Charles L. Gilkey and Mrs. Quincey Wright, of Chicago, and Mrs. L. L. Blankenburgh of Philadelphia.

The public hears a great deal about the opinions of women like this, but rarely from the women on the back seats. Way behind a pillar this morning there was Miss Estelle Powers of Belleville, N. J., who remarked, "I think the conference is just perfectly grand. I have gotten a great deal out of it and I am going straight home and organize a marathon round table."

Miss Powers is one of a group of 30 young women who have come as members of various organization delegations. There are 10 members from the business departments of local Young Women's Christian Associations, where colleagues have helped to raise the money to send them. Smith and Mount Holyoke are represented and junior members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs have come.

The juniors have had meetings of their own at intervals through the week and tomorrow they will put on a "surprise" feature of the program. Miss Margaret Gilfillan of Paterson, N. J., is chairman of the group, and so well has she coached her young associates that Miss Powers only put her finger to her lips and smiled wisely when asked whether the feature was to be a pageant or a series of speeches.

Copious Notes Taken

Mrs. Bennett Kadium of Staten Island couchsafed that "the meeting is thrilling" and that last year she had "written down everything they said."

"Very enlightening," was the comment of Mrs. Samuel Deutsch, of Chicago, Ill., who said that she was "trying to absorb everything they tell us and then go home and do something about it."

The back row not only yielded a group of "home" women who have left their family duties for a week because they want to learn more about peace, but also there were two college professors, Miss Adele Stamp, dean of women at the University of Maryland, who thought the discussions "very unprejudiced and impartial," and Miss Emily Hickman, of the Women's College of New Jersey, who has attended the past six conferences and who said, "It seems to me that this conference is hitting the mark more exactly than any previous one. The men are speaking more clearly and positively and on more advanced plans and proposals than at any other of our meetings."

Attitude of Encouragement

Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin of New York City, first vice-president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, stopped for a moment on her way out of the meeting and said: "The conference is more encouraging than I expected it to be. I thought those attending it might be blue because of the dark war clouds, but instead there is fine determination, keen interest, and a general attitude of encouragement."

The conference heard this morning an exposition of the machinery already existing for peace. United States Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho talked on the League of Nations, Pierre de Lanux of the Paris office of the League of Nations discussed existing agreements for peace, Leonid M. Tolokonski, Consul general of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, New York City, explained the building of a peace system in that part of the world, and Miss Mary Anderson, head of the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, described the International Labor Organization, which she said is working for "gains in social and industrial welfare when men and women will work and live under much better conditions and be guaranteed economic security, measures which will serve as a great stabilizer in keeping peace between nations."

Issues Interrelated

Miss Anderson said "exploitation of labor, economic conflicts and international wars are so closely related that they must be considered together. Each helps to cause the other in a sort of vicious circle, each is rooted in greed and selfishness. Recognition of these facts was largely responsible for the creation of the International Labor Organization."

One of the reasons for the failure to achieve armament reduction and limitation, said William T. Stone, Washington representative of the Foreign Policy Association, is that advocates of peace and disarmament have concentrated on international programs while ignoring those deep-seated national policies which determine the course of action of states.

Mr. Stone declared that "disarmament can only be achieved when the great powers, including the United States, revise their own national policies and limit the armed forces to defense of national territory. In our case this would mean an army no larger than necessary to defend American soil and a navy based on defense of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, Hawaii and the Panama Canal."

Guarantees of Security

Guarantees of national security must precede the signing of the disarmament treaty, said Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan, representative at Geneva for the National Council for the Prevention of War, adding: "The disarmament treaty probably will contain no disarmament, but merely limitation of armaments with special agreements.

"Even this first step will only be achievable if the United States is prepared to maintain and defend the positions already taken in favor of adequate safeguards for the treaty, including the strict regulation of production and trade in arms, of effective supervision with inspection on the spot, of a willingness to consult in the event of a violation of the treaty or a breach of the peace, with waiving of neutrality rights.

"It will probably be necessary to take a further step in the direction of guarantees of the treaty by agreeing to simple sanctions like an embargo on arms and loans to a nation which is guilty of its violation.

In a discussion of the Far East, Malcolm Davis, representative at Geneva for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, advanced the recommendation that nations interested in China should have a conference, stating that Russia's entrance into the situation had outmoded the Nine-Power Pact.

Armament Limitation

Armament limitation begins at home, United States Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota told the delegates, saying: "We can take the profit out of war so far as we are concerned in America without dependence upon what the rest of the world may do. We need not wait for international agreement to take the profit out of preparedness for war in America, nor will we weaken our national defense by doing so.

"Surely we do not need international agreement to enable us to take our Government out of its partnership in the business of helping American munitions makers sell their war machines to other nations including those that might some day be our foe.

"Certain it is that we do not need international agreement to change our neutrality laws or build a larger life for peace by creating, for example, a department of peace to occupy a plan alongside the Departments of War and Navy. If we really want international agreement upon the subject of lessening the danger of more war we will do well to first put our own house in order."

$2,000,000 Pay Rise Given at Akron, O.

By the Associated Press.

Akron, Ohio, Jan. 24

PAY increases which will average 5 cents an hour for nearly 40,000 rubber workers will be made effective here next week.

Factory workers at the Goodyear, Firestone and Goodrich plants will share in the increases, which, it is estimated, will add close to $2,000,000 to their pay envelopes in the coming year.

Salaried office employees at Goodyear and Goodrich also will in most cases receive a 5 per cent increase Feb. 1.

Five Shoe Unions Plan to Combine

(Continued from Page 1)

code to bring about a more uniform revision, have not only been disappointing to shoe workers but have caused resentment against the attitude shown to local representatives of labor.

Lynn shoe workers have been told through special dispatches that one of the hearings ended in a wholesale denunciation of Washington relief officials administered not only by union officials but also by Mayor J. Fred Manning of Lynn, spokesman for the shoe centers, because of the absence of a good representation of the code authority.

According to the report Divisional Administrator Coonley accepted the blame, and said that because of a "misunderstanding" he was responsible for the conspicuous absence of code authority representatives.

However, local shoe workers who have been idle for months, and those who are collecting pay envelopes of from $3 to $9 per week, are equally stirred by Mr. Coonley's published statement that another public hearing will be necessary before any amendments can be approved in the boot and shoe code. Neither do they take kindly to the assertion credited to Mr. Coonley that only the code authority or the NRA has the power officially to propose amendments in view of the attitude shown at the Tuesday hearing.

Reports are that an appeal would be made direct to President Roosevelt in an effort to obtain an audience and present the true picture of conditions.

Idol Was Metal Storehouse

A huge image of Buddha, erected at Nara, Japan, in the eighth century, contained 1,154,097 pounds of blister copper, 20,385 pounds of white metal believed to be silver, 4886 pounds of mercury and 996 pounds of green gold.

Roosevelt Frees Publishers From Labor's Control

Nullifies Board's Order to Reinstate Discharged Rewrite Man

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 — Personal intervention by President Roosevelt today liberated the newspaper publishers of the United States from the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board and conferred upon them a complete, though possibly temporary, victory over their reportorial employees.

In a letter to Francis Biddle, chairman of the board, Mr. Roosevelt redefined its jurisdiction in labor disputes in such manner as to set aside its recent and hotly contested decision in favor of the American Newspaper Guild, organization of reporters, in the test case over the dismissal of an employee of the San Francisco Call-Bulletin.

Commenting on his letter today, President Roosevelt revealed a handle which he still retains over the publishers. His decision to overrule the NLRB, he said, was based on the somewhat novel theory that the Government should live up to the letter of its obligations and among them was the permission to publishers, in their code authority, to set up their own labor board.

Has Several Loopholes

Respecting this promise, the President said he regarded it as a matter of honor that the publishers should now establish a labor board and hear the Jennings case. In case they fail to do so, or if the board disagrees, or if the decision is regarded as unfair, the entire matter can be referred back to the President.

Thus the President clings to one measure of redress and, in his own words, he intends to give the publishers all the rope in the world—when correspondents immediately asked him if the rope simile was used designedly, he quizzically lifted his eyebrows.

The President's original letter was seen by Heywood Broun, president of the Guild, as a severe setback to the collective bargaining rights of reporters.

"It is impossible," he said, "to dodge the fact that newspaper publishers have cracked down on the President of the United States, and that Franklin D. Roosevelt has cracked up."

Some See Rebuke to Board

It was also considered in some officials a calculated rebuke to the board which was mandatory on it—either a reversal of its decision ordering the Call-Bulletin to reinstate Dean S. Jennings, its former chief rewrite man, or resignation.

The strong and consistent stand taken by the board for the broadest interpretation of labor's rights under the collective bargaining section of the Recovery Act has seriously embarrassed the Administration on several occasions to date and is known to be out of step with, and dangerous to, the improved relations between New Deal and business.

The President's letter did not directly refer to the Jennings case. But it deprived the board of jurisdiction over labor disputes in industries whose codes have provisions for special labor boards. The newspaper publishers' code is one of the very few which have such provisions.

How Case Arose

The case revolves around an appeal by Mr. Jennings, claiming that his resignation was forced upon him because of his prominent connections with the local Chapter of the Guild. It was also claimed that other employees of the Call-Bulletin subsequently gave up Guild membership under pressure from the publishers.

The board accepted jurisdiction, rendered a decision favorable to Mr. Jennings, and when the newspaper failed to comply, referred the decision to the NRA for enforcement. But the NRA declined to enforce the decision, although it is the enforcement agency for decisions of the board. It is believed that the NRA's attitude is directly responsible for the President's letter.

Curley Surtax Plan Meeting Opposition

(Continued from Page 1)

than any of his predecessors. To develop sound economical and efficient administration of departmental affairs, he plans to establish a state planning board, composed of leading economists in Massachusetts colleges, and to hold monthly conferences of department chiefs.

Work and Wages

The Curley budget message was definitely directed along the lines of his "work and wages" platform. For instance, he included in the budget $60,000 for purchase of a Cape Cod site on which to construct a national guard camp. He declared that the Federal Government has promised to build the $1,750,000 camp as soon as the State purchases the site. The project would employ hundreds of men.

The recommended forest land purchase would provide land upon which to erect CCC camps, and set more boys to work improving the forests. The 48-hour week in state institutions would necessitate employment of 2000 more workers. The pay increases are widespread.

Furthermore, Governor Curley has provided for $501,405 for building construction, which, he pointed out, is the largest building program to be financed from current revenues since 1931. In addition the Governor hopes, before the Legislature prorogues, to advance a huge PWA program, partly financed by the Federal government.

Although numerous prognosticators predicted that Governor Curley would recommend a sizable bond issue, he proposed one totaling only $225,000. This would be used for expansion of state beach and park reservations.

At Keith's Tonight

George Arliss as Wellington in the New Film, "The Iron Duke."

Hydrants Smashed In War Over Town's Unpaid Water Bills

EVERSON, Penna., Jan. 23 (AP)—Their fire hydrants hammered out of use, citizens of this once thriving industrial community fumed over another problem today—how to stop the water gushing into the streets from some of the wrecked plugs.

Councilmen of the borough, which has a population of about 1900, charge the hydrants were sledgehammered by a crew from the Citizens Water Company because of failure to pay a $1000 water bill.

Later, somebody turned on the water from four of the 10 hydrants. Company officials blamed it on irate citizens, and townsfolk blamed the company.

While the water was inundating a part of the business section, Councilman John Shadek, chairman of the Everson fire and water committee, headed a committee to negotiate with the company.

Later, he said his request that the water be turned off had been refused unless the borough granted permission for the company to remove all its hydrants from the streets. Mr. Shadek said his committee would not accede—that the hydrants were needed for protection against fires.

Solicitor Harry W. Byrne claims the community is too improverished to pay the bill, which was accumulated since July, 1933. F. W. Buck, manager for the company, charges the borough makes little effort to collect taxes or pay its bills.

The drinking water supply was not affected.

Judge Payne Served Under Four Presidents

Red Cross Chairman Had Long Career in Public Service

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Judge John Barton Payne, who passed on today, was former Secretary of the Interior and chairman of the American Red Cross under four Presidents.

Judge Payne's long career followed the traditional American pattern from poverty to outstanding success. He was successively farm boy, country store clerk, lawyer, newspaper publisher, mayor, judge, government counsel, chairman of the shipping board, director general of railroads, Cabinet member under President Wilson, and Red Cross chairman.

The greatest disaster relief operations ever undertaken were directed by Judge Payne. These included the Mississippi Valley floods of 1927, the Florida hurricanes of 1926 and 1928, the West Indies hurricane of 1928, the drought relief of 1930-31, and unemployment relief prior to the organization of federal relief.

On his own stipulation, Payne never received salary, or even traveling expenses for his Red Cross job, at which he kept regular office hours.

"I get the highest salary in the world—personal satisfaction," was his answer to comments on this subject.

Born at Prunytown, Va., Payne began his career as a store clerk when 15 years of age at a salary of $50 annually. Studying law at night he soon was admitted to the bar and practiced in Virginia and Chicago. In the latter city he became judge of the Superior Court in 1895.

A long line of offices which he held in the government culminated in the Secretaryship of the Interior under President Wilson, to which he was appointed in 1920. He also served as chairman of the shipping board and director-general of railroads under the war President.

He made numerous large gifts to schools and other institutions in Virginia, in addition to a $500,000 art collection to that State.

Florida City Wins Special Stamp Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Special St. Petersburg panes of postage stamps will be available Feb. 18, according to advice to M. M. Deaderick, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, from Rep. J. Hardin Peterson in Washington.

Authorization for the printing of the special stamps was made by the third assistant postmaster general in compliment to the fifth annual winter stamp exhibit of the St. Petersburg Stamp and Cover Club, to be held here Feb. 18 to 23, inclusive.

Crowd Hears Communist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—About 7000 people gathered at the Montreal Stadium to hear an address by Tim Buck, leader of the Communists in Canada, recently released from Kingston Penitentiary. The meeting was orderly, the services of a squad of 60 policemen on hand, not being required.

New Du Pont Explosive Outdoes TNT But Is Reported Safe As Water

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 23 (AP)—The power of TNT and the safety of water are ascribed by natural scientists to nitro-ammonia, or "nitramon," the new explosive announced by the du Pont company.

The new substance, white and somewhat harder than a tallow candle, is 20 per cent stronger than TNT, but so far nothing except a "shot" of dynamite has been found which will cause it to detonate.

The chemists who made this new safety explosive were insistent that it could not "properly be called an explosive," because it was so different from anything previously known. But they said they had not coined any new word for classification.

The du Pont engineers developed the new stuff in an effort to take the hazards out of industrial blasting in quarries and "strippings," where explosives are used to break up rocks or coal veins.

The nitro-ammonia has been pounded with triphammers, bored with red-hot irons, put under the blow torch and shot with high-power rifle bullets without detonating.

It is said to be strictly a peace-time explosive. Although they have not tried it, some of the engineers are confident that they could fire the stuff in the form of a projectile out of a big gun without causing it to explode.

The base of the explosive is nitrate of ammonia, a substance common in dynamite. This compound is "restrained" by the addition of a special carbon mixture, the nature of which was not made public.

After the dynamite cartridge starts the action, this carbon compound will begin "reacting" with the oxygen in the nitro-ammonia. This reaction, the technicians explain, when once started is very rapid and constitutes the energy of the resulting explosion.

'Unter den Linden' To Have Only Limes

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—"Unter den Linden" (Under the Limes), one of the world's best known streets, will in future be a real "lime avenue," if present plans are carried out.

Hitherto, plane, chestnut and other trees have far outnumbered the lime trees in the stretch from the Brandenburger Tor to the former imperial castle. Now, many of these are being felled during the construction of Berlin's new North-South underground railway. In their place, it is proposed to plant limes.

Unter den Linden will be in an untidy condition for some time to come, as a result of the new project now begun, but it will be quite itself again before the 1936 Olympiad, for which Berlin has already started preparations.

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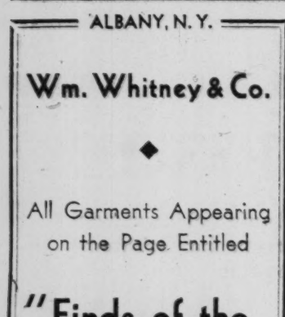

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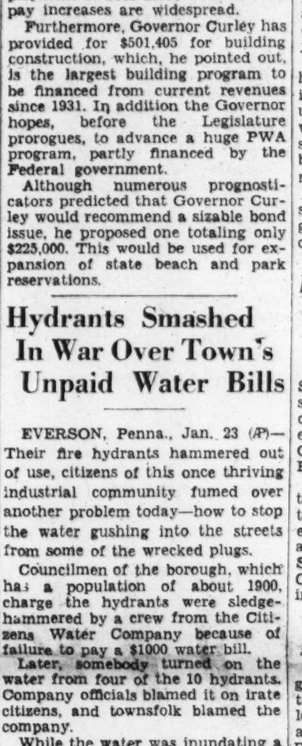

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Success Rests on Many Things

* * *

Progress Must Be Slow and Sure With Right Attitude of Public

America's New Frontier
Last of 10 Articles

By John Pratt Whitman

Former Chairman of a Commission Named by the Secretary of Interior to Propose Forms of Government for Subsistence Homesteads Explains, for The Christian Science Monitor, How the Model Subsistence Homes Experiment Compares With the Isolated Cabins of the Old Frontier Days.

What of the future of the homesteads? A study of all elements leading to success of the federal subsistence homesteads or to their ultimate failure can be summed up in a few simple propositions.

In the first place the effort of the Government of the United States to transplant stranded, but reputable citizens to fertile land with exceptional and propitious environment is frankly pioneer experimentation. In what way then can they become significant for America?

First, the new settlements must succeed in raising most of the food needed to carry the entire community through 12 months of each year. This they have done so adequately the first season that this phase of the experiment may be considered settled.

Second, they must work out in each community what industry or group of industries can best enable them to earn money enough to supply neessities and keep up payments on their homesteads. Such income is still a problem and must wait on industry to help solve it.

Must Have Steady Growth

"But man shall not live by bread alone." And for real answers there must be a type of neighborhood developed which will result in a steady and wholesome growth in human associations which will eliminate disintegrating forces and degrading influences such as have degenerated many rural pioneer regions left to the unplanned growth so well known on the old familiar frontiers of the "49 variety."

In order that these human laboratories bent on a better type of Americanism may have a fair chance of achievement, selection of families has been made with the same care as a scientific agriculturist would exert in selecting his seeds for an experimental crop of improved cereals. It is well known that the luscious Concord grape is but a scientific development of the New England vine known to every countryside. Homesteaders are mostly sturdy native stock capable of fine achievements.

They are asked from the beginning of their novel experience to think of their new life with their fellows as an experiment in democracy of interdependence, as contrasted with the "lone-wolf" type of the last century prospector.

Expect Slow Progress

It is not to be expected that such a departure will show great success at the very start. Contrasting temperaments and opposing personalities must be brought into community harness to pull together.

The first season has shown the need for continual vigilance and for wise direction. But incentives to make good are so great that few homesteaders have been stubborn enough to jeopardize their chances for continuing in their good fortune. There are many creeds, varying nationality backgrounds, and a wide variety of personal interests presented, but so far differences have served only to give zest and interest to this twentieth-century venture

Through schools, adult and otherwise, new ideas upon which future homesteads are expected to function are taking root to the extent of preparing a fair mental soil for such experiments as a co-operative economy, a credit union, credit money system, social medical health program, development of guild craftsmanship, and town-manager regime, etc.

Depends on Leadership

The success, as can readily be seen, is as dependent upon the right kind of local and national leadership as upon the quality of the citizenship. Failure would soon trot on the heels of an unsocial, unprincipled project manager. Fortunate indeed have most of the homesteads been in drawing a wise type of trained humanitarian for control positions.

There have been few misfits, but even they have not been fatal to any project. As one talks to managers it becomes evident they feel the gravity and importance of their positions as chief experimenters. They are familiar with stories of unskillful chemists who in their laboratories have caused fatal explosions by trying to combine wrong elements in the same crucible.

They know how, not only their own land, but an entire world, is watching the outcome of the subsistence homesteads experimental stations.

Public Must Help

A necessity, almost as important as affairs within the homesteads, if true experimentation is to continue, is that the outside public assume a scientific attitude, just as it does toward the industrial laboratory, and allow experts to continue unmolested and unhindered in their pioneer work.

It is not possible for Americans everywhere, regardless of party, creed or economic leadings to give these pioneers, in possibly better and saner ways of living, a sympathetic or at least neutral freedom? Thoughtless criticisms, widely spread abroad by antagonistic writers bring unrest among homesteaders, and the possibility of a complete collapse of the entire homestead plan.

Each homestead is surrounded by much unintelligent talk and thinking, gained largely second hand. Typical is a woman's description of a nearby homestead which she had never visited.

I Don't Know—I Just Heard

"I don't know what they're doin' over that. They tell me the houses are jest like paper thet'll blow right up in the first big storm jest like airplanes. I don't know, but thet's w'at they tell me. Over thar they are spoilin' a whole grand estate by cuttin' it all up into them small fields, and goin' to tear down a wonderful fine mansion. They tell me they go out into the woods and pull up thorn bushes and set 'em around their houses; think o' that now. I don't know, but thet's w'at they tell me."

An ignorant mountaineer can be forgiven for such views, but when a whole people are fed premature criticisms and prejudiced views, serious hazards loom on the horizon, and a great federal experiment is threatened.

A finish to this series of articles could hardly be made without reference to the social and economic philosophy one encounters among those most interested in the success of the venture. One is told a study made of most civilizations of the past that have risen to great heights of culture and economic supremacy reveals the fact that in almost every case the beautiful and shining apex of the imperial or national pyramid rested on an ignorant and bondaged base.

Why Greece and Rome

Why the broken and ruined art of Greece? Undermined by masses who knew neither art nor comfort. What of Rome with its laws and palaces and orators? Did it not topple when plebeians and barbarians massed against it? Babylon and Egypt, might they not be existing today in beauty and splendor had not the masses, trained as slaves and soldiers, crumbled the foundations of those ancient civilizations?

There is a growing belief among those who have seen the glowing possibilities of these subsistence homesteads that America may balk history in its age-long habit of tragic repetition by focusing its major efforts upon human masses now unemployed and seething with unrest, and build such a foundation of intelligent and contented electorate that culture, art, and science may climb skyward without danger from a crumbling foundation.

Shall we not, as good Americans, at least keep hands off while promoters of experiments in better ways of living have time to succeed or fail?

'Bondage of Interest' Tenet Minimized By Reich Economists

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—"Breaking the bondage of interest," one of the most discussed phrases in the National Socialist Party program and considered to be the expression of its economic radicalism, was recently given such a mild interpretation as must allay all fears of extreme financial action by the present régime.

This phrase, according to Bernhard Köhler, chief of the economic policy section of the National Socialist Party in a recent speech at Hanover, as reported in the press here, can be reduced to a simple formula: "Pay your debts and make no debts—then there can be no interest bondage any longer!"

"Breaking the bondage of interest" was a phrase associated with the name of Gottfried Feder, who for years was economic adviser to the party, but enjoyed little influence on its policy after it came to power. He was retired from his position as head of the Government's land settlements scheme last December.

The phrase found special favor with Adolf Hitler, who in "Mein Kampf," (Vol. 1. pp. 224-225) declared that after hearing Herr Feder's first lecture on the subject in June, 1919, he knew at once that "this was a theoretical truth immensely important for the future of the German nation. . . . The fight against international capital and finance has become the chief point in the program for the German nation's struggle for independence and liberty."

Dirigible's Planes Extend Sea-Fighting Area, Wiley Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—According to word received from Lieut. Commander Herbert V. Wiley of the dirigible Macon, stationed at Sunnyvale, Calif., the ship is being brought to efficiency by its training cruises and tactical maneuvers with the United States fleet.

In a letter to Goodyear Zeppelin officials Commander Wiley said that one of the most important things accomplished with the sky queen during the past year has been the expanded area which the dirigible and its fighting planes are able to cover.

Formerly, the seven small combat planes carried by the Macon were permitted to fly only a few miles from the mother ship. Now this range has been increased; and the planes, like birds which have grown their wings, soar for long distances over the ocean, while the Macon flies on alone.

The efficiency of the "periscope" aboard the Macon has also been demonstrated by actual use. This device, technically known as a subcloud observation car, first tried by Germany during the World War, can be lowered 3000 feet on a cable, thus enabling an observer in the car to "spot" enemy ships, while the Macon herself remains out of sight high up in the clouds.

"The Macon has been flying about 135 hours each month and its recent activities have brought its flying time to about 1700 hours," Commander Wiley said.

Reich to Restore Durable Roman Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH, Germany—The Reich's roadbuilding scheme for 1935 will include the transformation into a first-class national road of the local highway between Eining and Eggmühl, in Bavaria, including the restoration of part of one of the finest roads built in this part of Central Europe by the Romans.

Though nowadays known locally as the "Ochsenweg" (Oxen Way), it was once included in the Via Augusta which ran from Straubing on the Danube (Serviodurum) to Abusina, northwest of the confluence of the Danube and the Abens.

This Roman road was so well built that even today, 1800 years later, it is reported to be in very good condition.

Mississippi Gets a Start

Wide World

First Mississippi Homestead House Located at McComb

Latvian Women Win Step in Extension Of Civil Privileges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—The rights of Latvian women are being extended.

They may now act as guardians to children, who are under the protection of the Orphans Court. Hitherto only men were accepted. Owing to economic depression, many parents in Latvia are no longer able to take care of their own children, and the state has had to take charge of them. There has, therefore, been a great demand for guardians, but not enough men to meet the need.

Latvian women have long felt that this is the kind of social work for which they are much better fitted and much more inclined. Therefore, the Orphans Court asked the Ministry of Justice recently to alter the law so as to make women eligible. Special care is being taken by the court to insure that the guardians appointed are of the same nationality as the children.

Naturally, Latvian women rejoice at this extension of their rights. But the Government's concession, they point out, does not mean that they have obtained all that they have been striving for during recent years. Even now, they recall, only men are admitted as civil guardians.

But an entirely new civil code is under preparation. It is, therefore, hoped that this new code will give women much wider rights, particularly in regard to legacies, as well as equal rights with the husband in respect of property belonging to both.

Art Museums Gain In Britain Through Collections - Fund

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—In the past 31 years the National Art-Collections Fund has purchased 69 celebrated pictures for the national galleries of Great Britain, according to a pamphlet just issued which reviews the work of the fund during that period. The first of these was the Rokeby "Venus and Cupid," painted by Velazquez, which the fund bought in 1906 for £45,000, raised by private subscription without any Government grant, within the space of two months

The membership has increased from 500 in 1903 to 10,000 today, including the Prince of Wales, who recently became an annual subscriber. The subscriptions have risen from £700 yearly to £13,000. The total sum collected during the period under review is £300,000.

This has been used to make presentations to the National Gallery the Tate Gallery, the British Museum, and other institutions. The presentations are not confined to paintings. More than 300 objects have been purchased from time to time, and these include drawings, lithographs, engravings, manuscripts, porcelain, pottery and bronzes.

The National Art-Collections Fund has also been instrumental in getting the law altered so as to be more favorable to the interests of art. It is partly through its influence that in 1910 collections of sufficient artistic interest, unless and until they are sold, were rendered exempt not only from estate duty, but also from legacy and succession duty.

Civil Service Extended

California's new state civil service law added 6000 state employees to the list given protection in their jobs by that statute and making the total about 18,000.

Rain for Crops Pays Debts For North Dakota Farmers

Moisture Spells Difference Between Hard-Pressed and 'Easy' Sections—One Good Harvest 'Puts Us on Top,' Association Treasurer Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BISMARCK, N. D.—North Dakota asks only one concession from 1935—moisture.

Given a normal year of precipitation, all of the State's farm, economic, political and sociological problems will be solved.

This is the conclusion reached by the Greater North Dakota Association in its annual economic review. To prove that the opinion is based upon fact, the review cites an eastern tier of counties, along the Red River Valley, the only part of the State producing profitable crops in 1934.

A field survey by representatives of the association establishes the fact that in the best sections of four eastern counties where normal crops were harvested:

Tax Slate Cleaned

"The slate was wiped almost entirely clean of delinquent taxes.

"Past due seed and feed loans to the Government have been paid.

"Chattel mortgages of record with county registers of deeds are being released daily.

"No requests are being received from farmers for federal or county relief jobs.

"Purchase of much new equipment, and even some of additional land, is noted.

But this section of the State received nourishing rains, breaking the drought. The situation in the western three-fourths of the State was different.

At Bismarck, according to the United States Weather Bureau, total precipitation for 1934 was only 7.74 inches. The normal average is 16.32 inches. The drought was even more devastating west of the Missouri River.

Thus far, 1935 has given little promise of ending the long drought. While neighboring states, Montana on the west and Minnesota on the east, rejoiced at unusually heavy snowfalls, most parts of North Dakota still have had only flurries. December, for instance, furnished only .13 inches of precipitation at Bismarck.

Confidence Expressed

Confidence is expressed in the future, however, by F. A. Irish, treasurer of the Greater North Dakota Association, who states: "We have every reason to believe that nearly complete recovery will occur in practically every North Dakota county which receiives adequate moisture, and harvests a profitable crop in 1935. It has always been peculiarly true of North Dakota that one good crop puts us on top."

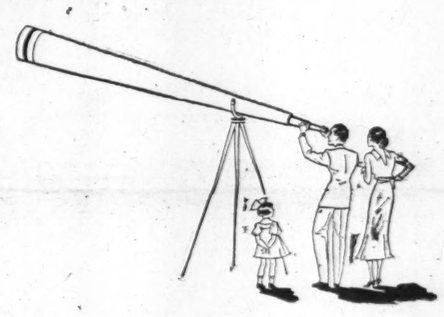
The review concludes: "With adequate rainfall for safely seeding a 1935 crop, and with the next regular biennial election two years in the future, business and farming interests will settle down prepared and able to rebuild the agricultural earning power of the State which slid from $410,623,000 in 1928 to a bare $150,000,000 in 1933."

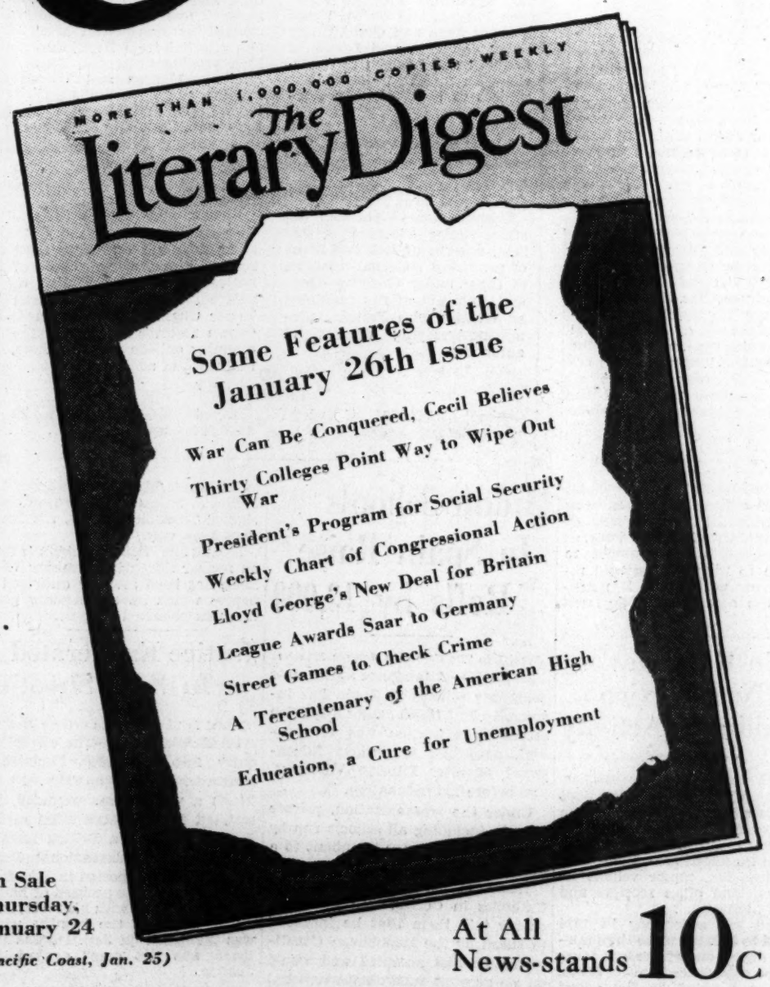
Rights of Wives Extended

Until 1868, married women in North Carolina did not have the legal right to exercise control over property they owned, that prerogative being vested in their husbands.

For readers who want to do their own thinking

Constructive

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Moscow Opens First of Subways Built Despite Big Obstacles By Labor From Many Nations

First 8-Mile Section of Underground System Finally Ready After Years of Effort and Great Expense, Determination Winning Ultimate Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 24—Soviet Russia is preparing to celebrate, during the forthcoming sessions of the All-Union Congress, which begins tomorrow, the opening of its first subway, an eight-mile section of a 30-mile underground transport system being constructed for Moscow. The entire system is scheduled for completion three years hence.

This "pet project" of Russia's dictators has been pursued in the face of a variety of unforeseen difficulties, which on more than one occasion almost persuaded the ruling Communist Party to abandon the scheme. Only the pride of a few persistent supporters in high places has carried through a project which has drawn heavily upon the Soviet treasury.

Russia's youth organization, the Young Communist League, is given major credit for successful completion of the first section now opening. Early in 1933, when the project faced failure, the ruling Party appealed to Young Communists to become "guardians" of the subway. Thousands of young men and women of athletic type volunteered for this unfamiliar work, and during the past year about 7000 young women and 15,000 young men, members of the League, have contributed their youthful enthusiasm and energy to the task.

Congestion Forced It

The subway project, first proposed by Russian engineers in 1902 but abandoned as impracticable, was revived in 1931, when Moscow's rapidly mounting population imposed impossible burdens upon the existing transport systems. In June, 1931, the ruling Party approved plans for a subway and in November of that year the first 100-meter open tunnel was built.

With coal-miners for labor, and an inexperienced engineering staff assisted by several foreign experts, construction progressed slowly, and it soon became apparent that not only was Moscow underlaid with a number of underground rivers and a network of medieval tunnels and caves, but that the substructure was so soft that tunnels collapsed as rapidly as they were built.

In 1932, after 6000 workers had unsuccessfully attempted a number of tunnels, the most experienced experts advised that the project was not feasible.

However, the Russian rulers were unwilling to admit defeat and insisted upon the application of every known method, including the open-tunnel method, the French caisson system, artificial freezing, the Belgian double-passage method, the British shield system, and the American "flying arch." All of these methods have been used with varying success, but real progress did not become possible until the discovery late in 1932 of a method of treating the subsoil with chemicals, which held tunnels walls together until concrete linings could be completed.

International Force

The labor army rose from 6000 to 67,000. Engineers soon discovered that miners did not work so well as untrained labor, and about 80 per cent of the present staff had no previous experience in underground work. Labor was strengthened by the enlistment of hundreds of experienced subway workers from England, the United States, France and Germany. The present staff is truly international.

Early in 1934 the Government organized "subotniks," or voluntary labor days, when factory and office workers were induced to spend their weekly holidays at free labor on the subway. The volunteers reached 80,000 on some days, but their inexperience often resulted in more harm than good, and this experiment was soon abandoned.

The line opening tomorrow extends from Sokolniki Park to Crimea Square, connecting Theater Square, in the heart of the hotel and theatrical district with two of the most populous suburbs. The second line, connecting four railway stations and Ismailova Park with the central district, is about half completed.

The Moscow street railway system almost the only means of transportation until a year ago, has worked under terrific pressure for several years. Extending its lines until it had about 2500 cars in almost continuous operation, it carried 700,000,000 passengers in 1933. The number dropped this year as some lines were removed from the central district, and motorbuses and trackless trolleys substituted.

By 1938 the Government plans to remove all street railways except those on the two circular boulevards circumscribing Moscow's central districts, and to use the subway and motorbuses for all traffic within the heart of the city. This plan, when completed, is expected to reduce to a minimum the present congestion in Moscow's busiest streets.

Reich Missionaries To Employ Airplane

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—An airplane has been ordered by the Neuendettelsauer Missionary Society for New Guinea.

This innovation has been considered necessary in order to reach the native population in certain parts of the island. A new area on a high plateau, 3000 to 6000 feet high in the interior, has recently been taken over by this society. To get at it under present conditions means a 23-day journey on foot for a missionary, whereas it can be done in 90 minutes by airplane.

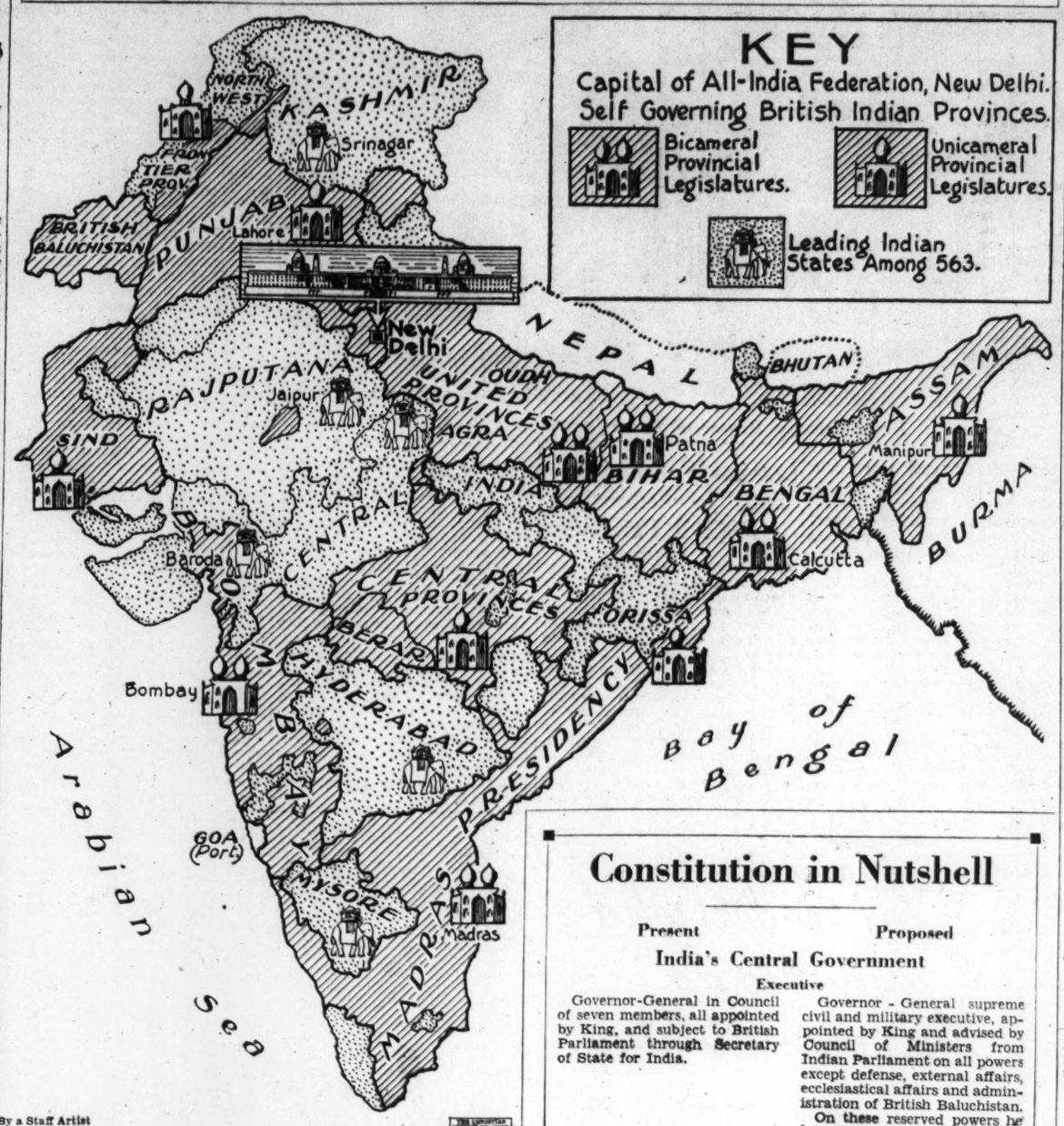
This, the first airplane to be commissioned by a German missionary society, will shortly be dispatched from Hamburg, in the charge of Flight-Capt. Friedrich Loose, one of Junkers' leading pilots.

Holland's Quaker School Attracts German Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—An international school founded by Quaker groups in the old castle of Baron van Pallandt van Eerde at Ommen in the Netherlands, is benefiting from German parents who do not wish their children to stay in German schools. The school was started in 1934 and now has 44 pupils. It is run on a strictly international basis without prejudice as to religion or nationality.

How All-India Federation Reshuffles Hundreds of States



By a Staff Artist

British Launch Bill for Giving India Self-Rule

Degree of Emancipation Made to Depend on Executive Policy

By Radir from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 24—The long awaited "Government India Bill" appeared here this morning and proves to have been drafted so as to be capable of fulfilling completely the high hopes of national freedom so passionately entertained in Britain's greatest eastern dependency.

On the other hand, the extent to which this eventuates has been made to depend in large measure upon instructions to be given hereafter to the Governor General and to provincial governors who are to continue to represent the King in India and are to be heads of the executive.

The position of these officers in substance is to be very much that of a constitutional sovereign carrying out the "advice" of ministers entirely responsible to the Indian elected legislatures. But powers reserved to themselves for acting counter to such advice if there is trouble are exceedingly comprehensive.

The British Government hopes that the necessity for using these powers will become continually rarer until they drop into disuse, just as has occurred with powers exercised by the monarchy in Britain.

But it can be said already that the bill unlocks the hitherto tightly closed door toward Indian freedom.

Dimensions of the bill can be judged from the fact that it consists of 451 clauses filling 324 closely printed pages. It covers also the new government of Burma, to be separated from India.

Formulation of the bill means that after seven years of preparation the way is at last open for Parliament to discuss the actual terms of the long-awaited measure that is to make India into a nation.

Nobody here doubts that the new Indian Constitution bill will pass into law. It is expected to come into operation within the period of office of the present Parliament.

French Codes Like NRA Offered to Aid Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

it is made clear that as soon as the bill is passed the Government will take whatever steps are necessary to see that codes are in fact adopted in all industries where the Government feels such a step is desirable. It is specified, however, that the privilege of constituting these codes is reserved to industries "holding an important place in national economy," which are "in an exceptionally grave situation as a result of general circumstances." In most instances two thirds of the total number of firms in a particular industry, and three quarters of the total volume of business, is held to constitute a majority; but cases are foreseen where a smaller proportion would be sufficient to constitute a "majority."

An "arbitration committee" would be set up to supervise the drawing up of the codes and their application. This committee, composed of "impartial experts" closely linked with the Government, has the responsibility of protecting the rights of individual firms and of the general public. Provisions are included in the bill obliging the industries thus organized under codes to take all necessary measures to protect the welfare of the workers upon whom hardship might be inflicted by the operation of those clauses which permit the regulation of production. It is specified that hours of work operation of those clauses which must be limited so as to insure, in so far as possible, the re-employment of the personnel thrown out of work, or else industrialists are required to contribute to their professional re-education, or participate, if necessary, in the cost of unemployment aid.

Rise in Revenues Of New Mexico Indicates Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTE FE, N. M.—Reports of state departments submitted to the Legislature, now in session, show renewed activity in this State. This is evident in increased collections from the gasoline tax, motor vehicle license fees, land office receipts and travel on highways.

Gasoline tax collections in 1934 amounted to $400,000 more than during 1933, due to one of the best tourist seasons experienced in the State. Hotels also profited by the added tourist trade, Santa Fe and Gallup being unable to provide for all the visitors who came to these towns for the anual Fiesta and Intertribal Indian Ceremonial. Carlsbad Caverns also reported the largest number of visitors since the caverns have become a national park.

State Land Office receipts totaled nearly $2,000,000, indicating a renewed interest in oil developments. Returns from the monthly oil and gas lease sales set a new high. Reports indicate a marked increase in potash production in 1934.

With federal aid matched by state money New Mexico spent $6,747,818 constructing 1043 miles of highways last year. The Middle Rio Grande conservancy project, reclaiming 100,000 acres of land, was virtually completed in 1934 and also the El Vado dam on the Chama River.

Constitution in Nutshell

Present	Proposed
India's Central Government	
Executive	
Governor-General in Council of seven members, all appointed by King, and subject to British Parliament through Secretary of State for India.	Governor - General supreme civil and military executive, appointed by King and advised by Council of Ministers from Indian Parliament on all powers except defense, external affairs, ecclesiastical affairs and administration of British Baluchistan. On these reserved powers he has three specially appointed Counsellors, outside Council of Ministers.
Legislature	
1. Governor-General.	1. Upper House of 260 (150 representing British Provinces; 104, Native States; and 6 non-officials nominated by Governor-General.
2. Council of State (34 elected members, 26 nominated).	2. Federal Lower House of 375 elected by Provincial Legislatures (250 members representing British Provinces, 125 representing Native States).
3. Legislative Assembly (104 elected, 41 nominated).	
Provincial Government	
1. Governors' Provinces (British): Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Madras, Northwest Frontier Province, Punjab, and United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These have: Governor and Executive Council; and Legislative Councils with majority elected, but subject to dissolution by Governor.	1. Eleven Self - Governing Provinces, excluding Burma from federation under own constitution and separating Sind and Orissa as new provinces. These have: Governors, advised by non-official Ministers selected from Legislatures. Five provinces—Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Madras and United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—have Upper and Lower House. Six others have only one house.
2. Five smaller provinces, under Governor-General.	
Native Indian States	
Princes and Chiefs rule 563 states under Crown Protectorate, coverin gabout two fifths of peninsula. External relations of these under Governor-General. Internal affairs regulated by treaties with Britain, permitting varying degrees of autonomy.	Princes may adhere to new Constitution, which is not to enter into full operation until rulers representing half of native population and half of native states' seats in Federal Upper Chamber have adhered. Crown reserves rights of paramountcy outside federal sphere, and right of advice within it.
Electorate	
About 8,744,800, of whom nearly 398,000 women.	About 35,000,000 of whom 5,000,000 women.

Middle Schools In Spain Raise Rolls by 13,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Attendance at the state secondary schools in Spain has increaesd by 13,000 since Spanish secondary education was reorganized, according to former Educational Minister Filberto Villalobos, just before his resignation.

Under the reorganization, private schools, including all schools run by religious orders, have to submit to a unified state examination.

When attacked by the Roman Catholics in Cortes, Don Villalobos openly told them that he intended to stand by the Republican Constitution he had accepted and would on no account subordinate national education to Roman Catholic interests.

The Roman Catholics, it is understood, are anxious to have one of their own men holding the education portfolio. Don Villalobos has decided to retire, and Don Joaquim Dualde has been appointed in his place.

The Roman Catholics have also been voicing their objection to the conduct of President Zamora himself. The President had withheld for two days his signature to the Roman Catholic projected reform of the Supreme Tribunal, thus preventing its reading in Cortes.

The aim of the project is to remove from office all the Leftist judges appointed during the Azaña Socialist administration, many of whom are friends of President Zamora. Thereupon, Gil Robles, the Roman Catholic leader, threatened to withdraw his ministers from the Cabinet unless the project was signed. To avoid a crisis, the President gave way.

Meanwhile Señor Roble's attack on former Education Minister Villalobos has been severely criticized in papers which have previously given him wholehearted support.

Justice Exonerated In Saar Shooting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAARBRUCKEN—The official inquiry into the affray outside a Saarbrücken café on Dec. 16, in which a woman was wounded, has resulted in the exoneration of Mr. J. N. H. Justice, a British member of the Saar International Police Force, who, as reported in the Monitor of Dec. 19, was accused of having shot the woman with his revolver.

The result of the inquiry, which was published on Jan. 11, was that there was "no case" against Mr. Justice.

Stavisky Scandal Cost $12,904,000

PARIS, Jan. 23 (AP)—The financial cost of the Stavisky scandals, which brought in their train suicide, rioting and the ruin of several public careers, was fixed yesterday by a parliamentary investigating committee at 194,000,000 francs (about $12,904,000).

The commission's independent investigation added about 147,000,000 francs to the total amount the Department of Justice found had been taken from French investors through the machinations of the late Alexandre Stavisky.

French men and women originally were estimated to have lost $40,000,000 through Stavisky.

Indian Princes Affirm Support For British Reforms Provided Constitution Protects Rights

Issue of Dominion Status Raised as Prospect of Federation Looms—Theoretical Power of Leaving Empire Brought to Fore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 24—A resolution just adopted by the Chamber of Princes here reaffirming conditional support for the Indian reforms is taken to show that the British Government can count upon sufficient backing among these semi-independent rulers to justify proceeding with the federal as well as provincial portions of its proposals for making India autonomous.

The princes' resolution says that "the chamber reaffirms the state's readiness to accede to the All-India Federation, provided the essential conditions and guarantees pressed for are included in the constitution. The chamber must however, reserve its opinion on the question until the Parliamentary bill relating to the constitutional reforms and the contents of proposed treaties of accession and the instrument of instructions to the Governor General are known and have been examined.

State Sovereignty

"The chamber also wishes to emphasize that the inauguration and success of the federation will depend entirely on the good will and cooperation of all parties concerned and upon a clear recognition of the sovereignty of the states and their rights under treaties and engagements. The chamber further emphasizes the necessity of prior settlement of pending claims of individual states."

Meanwhile that familiar British Empire expression, "dominion status," now focuses attention here in connection with Indian constitutional reform.

Indian politicians think a promise of it ought to be included in the declaration of the home rule about to be conferred upon this country.

What is dominion status? Nobody here has been able so far exactly to define its meaning. It is the status enjoyed by the British self-governing dominions, but in no two dominions is it interpreted in precisely the same way. Some attempt to define it was made in the Statute of Westminster, passed by the British Imperial Parliament a few years ago, but that did not alter the paradoxical combination of reality and uncertainty which the formula contains.

Unwritten Constitution

The British Constitution is not written, and the Britisher glories in its unwritten quality, which aptly expresses the national character. The Britisher dislikes being pinned down in political matters, or having his hands tied before he knows the circumstances in which he may be called upon to act.

King George has spoken of British policy toward India as being designed gradually to lead it to a fair place among the British dominions.

The preamble of the current Indian Constitution contains a declaration that British policy is to be "the progressive realization of responsible government in British India as an integral part of the Empire."

The King in his instrument of instructions to the Governor General of India, when the present constitution was instituted in 1921, said, "For above all things, it is our will and pleasure that the plans laid by our Parliament . . . may come to fruition to the end that British India may attain its true place among our dominions."

Dominion Status

And Lord Irwin, when he was Viceroy of India, made a public statement in 1929 with the authority of the British Imperial Cabinet, that it was "implicit in the declaration of 1917 (which was the basis of the preamble of the existing constitution) that the natural issue of Indian constitutional progress, as there contemplated, is the attainment of dominion status."

Extremist politicians in India have long clamored for separation from the British Empire, but they are a mere handful without general support. The British self-governing dominions have similarly for some time been interested in the technical question whether dominion status carries the right to opt out of the British Empire.

So, in India, dominion status and the right to leave the empire have come largely to be regarded as synonymous. And there is widespread commotion against the latest reform proposals because they do not include the provision of dominion status for India in precisely those two words.

Right of Secession

It is not that the great body of politically minded Indians want to leave the empire. That is not really an issue with them. But if Canada and South Africa and Australia and New Zealand have the right to vote themselves out of the empire because of their dominion status, then, say the Indian political leaders, India must also have dominion status and, with it, that right—just so that it shall be equal to the other dominions.

The point illustrates how essentially the demand of the Indian Nationalists is in fact a demand for the status of politically free people. It may seem absurd to split hairs over a question which is not really a practical one. But the point touches the most sensitive Indian Nationalist emotion.

That so much excitement should be focused upon it proves how Indian political opinion assesses the value of the really practical provisions of the new reforms scheme.

How British statesmanship solves so intriguing a problem should be an interesting example of their method. They have to reconcile their need to satisfy Indian sentiment and their own aversion for written, unadaptable, formulae.

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Lamb For Lunch

WHEN Jane reached her top note and Mary's fingers were busy in the treble, the pampas grass on top of the piano shivered, scattering a thin vein of dust on the shiny wood; and the brass candle brackets, each side of the music stand, trembled with a faraway Chinese tinkling.

But it was a sweetly pretty song. "Gather ye rosebuds while ye may," sang Jane. She swayed a little from the hips in a circular ecstasy when she came to "rose," as she had once seen Patti do; but at "may" she was back again to perpendicular. Her fingertips were pressed tightly together, in case she should be so carried away as to gesture. Of course, she would never really do anything like that: the concert audience would think it affected and foreign. Her eyes look inward at herself, picking roses in just the right state of bud. The garden was full of sunlight and she picked quickly while she might, because at any moment—"Old Time is a-flying," she sang on. And the garden vanished. Time was flying along in clouds, his beard parted in the wind. The scythe looked heavy—"A-flying," repeated Jane sadly. She looked at the photograph on the mantelpiece of Mary as a child and beyond it at herself, even grayer than she really was, in the old silvery mirror.

Tum-te-tum-tum, strummed Mary, without feeling. The tone of the piano had a queer surface sweetness, like sugar icing on a stale cake. The undertone was woolly and reluctant. Tum-m-m, she struck a mournful discord.

* * *

JANE SIMPLY COULDN'T go on after that. It jarred her very much. Besides, the song was sad. There were no roses in the patch outside the bow window. Only two small beds of geraniums, run a little to stalk, and two laurels; after them the iron gate, the pavement, the road with trams, then a pavement again, an iron gate, two beds of geraniums with lobelias round them, and a bow window. Their house reflected in a mirror—except for the lobelias.

"I don't think I shall sing that song at the concert, after all, Mary."

"And why not, Jane?"

"Oh—it affects me strangely."

"Utter nonsense!"

Mary turned the pages of the music album quite sharply. It was trying of Jane to want to practice at that hour. In the mornings the drawing room was stuffy and unaired; it had an outraged look, like father when he was wakened too early from his nap. Wrong, all wrong. And at breakfast her egg had not been lightly boiled, so that she couldn't eat it. Perhaps a cup of soup now?—What-will-there-be-for-lunch? she played on the piano. De-li-cious food—De-li-cious—Food!—

"What are you playing, Mary?"

"Merely improvising."

Mary's glance bored through the mass of starched Nottingham lace that covered the window, but there was no errand boy going up the side path.

"We must look out for the butcher boy, Jane."

Jane was plaintive. "I shall order chops—But do, please, think about my song, Mary. You know the concert is only on Wednesday fortnight."

"Well, decide what you're going to sing."

She mustn't let Jane order chops.

"Something brighter, d'you think, Mary?"

Yes, veal or—no, lamb. It must be lamb.

"Try 'April.'"

"Yes, a sweet song! I always used to feel that—"

"Get ready, Jane."

* * *

JANE BRACED HERSELF. She felt she was going to be taxed. The room, the nymphs in tapestry on the fire screen, the cynical Chelsea beau in the cabinet, father in his plush frame and mother hung just below him, all waited for her to falter. She gripped the chain of her pince-nez between her thumb and first finger, arching her little finger in the air as though she were drinking tea. Mary rushed away into the treble, a cascade of notes that should have scintillated, but did not. Her hands pranced conventionally, but the song gave her no chance to cross them on the keys. A pity.

"April! April!" caroled Jane shrilly. "Stop, stop, Mary; you hurry me!"

"Well, slower then. Come now!"

"April—Apr-r-ill, we-e-ep your girlish tears!" Jane closed her eyes in sorrow. She could hardly bear to leave "weep," a lovely poignant note. The rain fell heavily from a dove-gray sky. But it would be all right in a minute.—"Then a moment after—" and wasn't it a relief to sing it?—"laugh your girlish laughter!" And the sun was out again. Everything was light, silvery, airy. She ran through the glistening grass, not seeing, not caring; the wind chasing the fleecy clouds, delicate in the young shivering leaves, cold in her throat when she opened her mouth to sing the last light notes, "April—Apr—"

Mary suddenly stopped playing. She craned her neck to see out of the window.

"Quick, Jane, quick! There's the butcher! Not chops, dear; let us have lamb. I do so love lamb for lunch."

J. W. P.

Humor in Music

"NOT all music is written with the intention that it shall be heard with a straight face," wrote a famous critic, in discussing Beethoven's *Pastoral Symphony*, into which the composer wrote more genuine, care-free fun than is found in the contents of many a comedy. Here the scherzo—or "Village Festival"—movement is a musical description of rural life and of a jolly country dance. The village band has a bassoon player who has only three notes that he can play on his battered old instrument, but these he plays, lustily and industriously, over and over, in and out of season, and without any worry about the harmonies or keys used by the other players. The effect is one of absolute hilarity. . . .

Joseph Haydn created an equally humorous effect in his classic *Surprise Symphony*, in the second movement of which, after a graceful, charming melody, he introduces a sudden *Bang!* from full orchestra. This, it is said, was the composer's courteous, but effective, manner of reproving the Prince for his custom of sleeping through the daily concerts. At any rate—the story goes—it woke him so suddenly that he fell from his chair and never slept at concerts again.

One of the most delicious bits of humor in all operatic literature is the serenade of Beckmesser, in Act II of Wagner's *Meistersinger*. The meddlesome Beckmesser, determined to capture the fancy of Eva, comes boldly to her window after dusk to sing to her. He is not sure of the notes of his song, and his harsh and strident voice, combined with the ill-timed chords which he attempts to pluck from the mis-tuned lute which he carries on his romantic venture, awaken the neighborhood. Hans Sachs, the cobbler, whose shop is across the way, adds a disconcerting accompaniment by thumping with his hammer each time Beckmesser makes a mistake. The singer becomes more and more agitated, the thumpings grow more frequent, and louder, until the Town Clerk, angry at having his sleep disturbed, jumps from his window and gives the surprised serenader a sound beating. The humor of the situation is accentuated by its immediate contrast with the quaint archaic song of the night-watch, who is heard approaching, singing in a quavering voice:

"Hark to what I say, good people!
Eleven strikes from every steeple."

Most of all do even the most scholarly listeners occasionally enjoy a slyly humorous reference to their own foibles, or to some object with which they are thoroughly acquainted. Thus they are not only amused at the music, but are also momentarily pleased with themselves in having recognized the familiar object in the tale the composer has told. So, the city dweller laughs at the "Hurdy-Gurdy" by Goossens; the pianist, at the clever "Pianists," a parody on Carl Czerny's long-suffering five-finger exercises, which Saint-Saëns incorporated in his *Carnival of Animals*.—HAZEL GERTRUDE KINSCELLA, in "Music in the Air." (New York: Viking.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—From the Collection of Prof. Otto Lanz

BUST OF A YOUNG WOMAN: *Done in Stucco by Jacopo della Quercia*

THE town of Siena, which occupies an independent place in the history of Italian art, may be proud of having seen one of the most famous sculptors of Italy grow up within its walls—Jacopo della Quercia. He was the son of the celebrated goldsmith, Pietro d'Agnolo, and the signature "Jacopo del Maestro Pietro" appears on his early works. It is quite probable that he learned sculpture and drawing at home from his father, since a goldsmith in those days was generally an artist.

After a short stay at Florence, where we find him competing for the prize awarded for a design of the bronze door, and a time spent at Lucca, Jacopo returned to Siena in 1408, following a commission from the authorities, a commission which has a long history.

Siena, situated high in the hills, often had difficulties with its water supply. The only fountain, the Fonte Branda, could not provide enough water for the whole city and, when searching for other springs, an ancient statue of Diana, attributed to Lysippus, was found. Eventually the council decided to make another aqueduct, of which the main reservoir was built in front of the town hall, and the statue of Diana was erected there.

Ghiberti treats the subject at great length in his memoirs. He says that the experts regarded it as a work of rare beauty, and Ambrogio Lorenzetti, among others, made a drawing of it. However, wars and other catastrophies befell Siena and, since there had to be a cause to which to ascribe all these perils, someone suggested that the great honor shown to Diana, the heathen statue, was the source of their difficulties. Thus it came about that this masterpiece was destroyed; not a single treasure was left to adorn the reservoir. But such a state of affairs could not last long, and in 1409 it was decided to make embellishments of a beauty worthy of the importance of the source of the water supply.

This commission was given to Quercia, and ten years after the new fountain was completed. Unfortunately of this magnificent work of art we can only admire fragments, which are to be seen in the museum of Siena; some portions are wonderfully preserved, while other parts have either been destroyed or damaged by wind and weather. But there are still preserved a large number of studies and drawings made for the sculpture.

One of these studies, in stucco, is now in the collection of Prof. Dr. Otto Lanz. It represents the head of a young woman, with a veil over her black wavy hair. She seems to gaze into unknown distances; her smooth forehead denotes the peace of wisdom.

Quercia handled his subject with precision, modeled this delicate little face, with the short chin so typical of this artist's sculptures, with infinite love and great care. The remains of the original polychromy—some red, gold and greenish blue—accentuate the beauty of this bust.

"The poor in spirit"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE true nature of God and His creation has ever been an enigma to the carnal mind, which fails to grasp anything beyond the material sense of things. Christ Jesus, however, came revealing, teaching, and demonstrating the truth of Spirit and the spiritual universe.

Jesus understood God to be incorporeal, infinite Spirit, the universe to consist of spiritual ideas conceived and maintained by perfect Mind, and man to be the full reflection of God. In this perfect Mind there is no element of destruction, no note of discord. Hence the real man, God's image, exists in a constant state of harmonious being. This state of harmonious consciousness constitutes the kingdom of heaven, discernible to man here and now. Did Jesus not say, "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you;" and, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do"?

One may ask, If this all-harmonious spiritual kingdom of God can be realized here and now, why has not mankind generally understood its nature and accepted it, finding therein a refuge from the fears and multifarious troubles that beset mortal existence? The answer is that mankind can discern the truth of creation only as it is willing and ready to accept the spiritual fact which is contrary to material belief. Referring to this, Jesus said, "Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child shall in no wise enter therein." And "these things," he said, are hid "from the wise and prudent" while revealed "unto babes." Unless one is receptive, teachable, and seeks to learn of God, he cannot receive the spiritual idea of Truth. The "wise and prudent," those who think they already know what is true, must become as little children—willing to be taught the truth of being.

In this Sermon on the Mount, Jesus pointed to the requisite state of thought when he said, "Blessed are the poor in spirit: for their's is the kingdom of heaven." The word "poor" in this instance signifies the state of mind that is conscious of its need. Such a state of consciousness is reaching out of itself in order to be filled with something better; and to such the kingdom of God comes.

Christian Science is again preaching the truth of God's kingdom of harmony that reigns in the consciousness of man. Its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, contains the complete revelation of Truth, and it exposes the illusory nature of mortal existence and its troubles. But the same receptiveness of thought is requisite to the acceptance of its scientific revelation. Is all humanity now ready to receive the truth? No! But multitudes are daily joining the ranks of those who, the world around, have accepted this revelation, and whose lives have been transformed as false burdens have dropped away, diseases have disappeared, lack has been overcome, and harmony realized in a more spiritual sense of existence. The "wise and prudent," or the indifferent thought, may for a time remain unreceptive to the divine revelation.

The experience of the writer well serves as an illustration. Upon first hearing of Christian Science, through curiosity she purchased Science and Health and read it, only to find it seemingly incomprehensible; for, as Paul said, "the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God: for they are foolishness unto him: neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned. But he that is spiritual judgeth all things." From this reading she retained only one statement in the entire book, namely, "God is good" (p. 113). However, some years later, when she was very ill and hope of recovery was gone, conscious of her spiritual lack she again turned to the Bible and the Christian Science textbook seeking God's help. Then the pages of both were illumined with the revelation of the true nature of God and man, and in this spiritual understanding she was quickly lifted from a sense of suffering into health and a great sense of spiritual peace and harmony.

Mrs. Eddy has said (Science and Health, pp. 323, 324), "When the sick or the sinning awake to realize their need of what they have not, they will be receptive of divine Science, which gravitates towards Soul and away from material sense, removes thought from the body, and elevates even mortal mind to the contemplation of something better than disease or sin." And she continues: "Willingness to become as a little child and to leave the old for the new, renders thought receptive of the advanced idea. Gladness to leave the false landmarks and joy to see them disappear,—this disposition helps to precipitate the ultimate harmony."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Alexandra Arrives

ON THE 7th of November Prince Christian brought his daughter to Osborne. The coming caused quite a little flutter; the night was foggy, rockets and signals had to be sent up and the boat—the Black Eagle—was delayed. The children were "greatly excited" at the thought of seeing their prospective sister-in-law; the Queen herself was nervous, she could not sit down to dinner but "took a little soup" and "waited and waited" until at last dear Alexandra "looking very lovely," arrived and "I led our future daughter-in-law" to her room.

The Queen may have been agitated but, at first anyhow, a highly-strung child, who had scarcely ever been away from home, must have been almost petrified. She had been trained to Royalty losing nothing of its dignity by free intercourse with the people; she found a great Sovereign austerely aloof from mundane happenings except those concerned with affairs of State. She had been accustomed to bright colour and simple gaiety; she found herself in a house of mourning stiff with etiquette where laughter was hushed and no sound—or echo—of revelry must be heard; she loved Denmark and quickly learnt that the less she mentioned Denmark the better; she adored her parents and there was little pains taken to conceal that to one of them at least no more than frigid, though faultless, courtesy would be extended.

Yet the visit was wholly successful and of lasting value. Queen Victoria, than whom no shrewder judge of character existed, was quickly, and gladly, aware that underlying gentleness and loveliness incarnate resided a real character and one which would have to be reckoned with. The Princess, on her part, was no slower to perceive that beneath a sense of authority which brooked neither criticism nor contradiction, there was to be found an infinite capacity for unstinted love to which full response must be made. In the Queen's homely phrase they "took to" one another and there was laid a solid foundation of confidence and sincere affection which neither time nor experience would disturb.—SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, in "Queen Alexandra." (London: Chapman & Hall.)

"I poveri in ispirito"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

LA VERA natura di Dio e della Sua creazione è sempre stata un enimma per la mente carnale, che non riesce ad afferrare qualsiasi cosa al di là del senso materiale delle cose. Cristo Gesù, peraltro, venne rivelando, insegnando, e dimostrando la verità dello Spirito e dell'universo spirituale.

Gesù comprese essere Dio incorporeo Spirito, infinito, l'universo consistere di idee spirituali concepite e mantenute dalla Mente perfetta, e l'uomo essere la piena riflessione di Dio. In questa Mente perfetta non vi è elemento di distruzione, non nota di discordia. Onde l'uomo reale, immagine di Dio, esiste in uno stato costante di esistenza armoniosa. Questo stato di consapevolezza armoniosa costituisce il regno dei cieli, discernibile all'uomo qui ed ora. Non disse Gesù: "Chiedete e vi sarà dato; cercate e troverete; picchiate e vi sarà aperto"; e, "Chi crede in me farà anch'egli le opere che fo io; e ne farà di maggiori"?

Si può domandare, Se questo intieramente armonioso spirituale regno di Dio può essere realizzato qui ed ora, perchè non ha l'umanita in generale compresa ed accettata la sua natura, trovandovi un rifugio dalle paure e dalle svariate difficoltà che assediano l'esistenza mortale? La risposta è che l'umanità può discernere la verità della creazione soltanto se è disposta e pronta ad accettare il fatto spirituale che è contrario alla credenza materiale. Alludendo a questo, Gesù disse: "Chiunque non avrà ricevuto il regno di Dio come un piccolo fanciullo, non entrerà punto in esso". E "queste cose", egli disse, sono nascoste "ai savi e agli intelligenti" mentre sono rivelate "ai piccoli fanciulli". A meno che uno non sia ricettivo, insegnabile, e non cerchi di imparare da Dio, egli non può ricevere l'idea spirituale della Verità. I "savi e intelligenti", coloro che pensano di sapere già che cosa è vero, devono divenire come piccoli fanciulli—pronti ad essere istruiti nella verità dell'essere.

Nel suo Sermone sulla Montagna, Gesù indicò lo stato di pensiero necessario quando disse: "Beati i poveri in ispirito, poichè di loro è il regno de' cieli". La parola "poveri" in questo caso significa lo stato di mente che è conscio del proprio bisogno. Un tale stato di conoscenza si protende fuori di sè stesso per essere riempito di qualche cosa di meglio; ed ad un simile stato viene il regno di Dio.

La Scienza Cristiana sta predicando di nuovo la verità del regno di Dio, di armonia, che regna nella consapevolezza dell'uomo. Il suo libro di testo, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" di Mary Baker Eddy, contiene la completa rivelazione della Verità, e mette in chiaro la natura illusoria dell'esistenza mortale e delle sue difficoltà. Ma la stessa ricettività di pensiero è necessaria per accettare la sua rivelazione scientifica. È l'umanità intiera ora pronta a ricevere la verità? No! Ma moltitudini si associano giornalmente ai ranghi di quelli che, in tutto il mondo, hanno accettato questa rivelazione, e la vita dei quali è stata trasformata, mentre falsi gravami sono caduti giù, malattie sono sparite, la scarsità è stata superata, e l'armonia è stata realizzata in un senso più spirituale dell'esistenza. I "savi e gli intelligenti", o il pensiero indifferente, possono rimanere per un tempo privi di ricettività della divina rivelazione.

L'esperienza della Scrittrice serve bene quale illustrazione. Quando essa udì per la prima volta della Scienza Cristiana, per curiosità essa comprò Science and Health e lo lesse, ma lo trovò apparentemente incomprensibile; poichè, come disse Paolo, "l'uomo naturale non riceve le cose dello spirito di Dio, perchè gli sono pazzia; e non le può conoscere, perchè le si giudicano spiritualmente. Ma l'uomo spirituale giudica d'ogni cosa". Da questa lettura essa ritenne soltante una dichiarazione in tutto il libro, cioè, "Dio è buono" (pag. 113). Tuttavia, alcuni anni dopo, quando essa era molto malata e la speranza di guarigione era svanita, conscia della sua povertà spirituale essa si rivolse di nuovo alla Bibbia ed al libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana cercando l'aiuto di Dio. Allora le pagine di entrambi furono illuminate colla rivelazione della vera natura di Dio e dell'uomo, ed in questa comprensione spirituale essa fu presto innalzata dal senso della sofferenza alla salute ad un grande senso di pace ed armonia spirituali.

Mrs. Eddy ha detto (Science and Health, pagina 323, 324): "Quando gli infermi o i peccatori si destano alla comprensione di ciò che non hanno, saranno ricettivi della divina Scienza, che gravita verso l'Anima e via dal senso materiale, allontana il pensiero dal corpo, ed innalza persino la mente mortale alla contemplazione di qualche cosa di meglio che malattia o peccato". Ed essa continua: "La volontà di divenire come un piccolo fanciullo e di lasciare il vecchio per il nuovo, rende il pensiero ricettivo dell'idea avanzata. Il piacere di lasciare i falsi limiti e la gioia di vederli sparire,—questo stato d'animo giova a fare affrettare l'armonia finale".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

After Snow

THIS garden might be underseas—
With coral branching thick and white,
Carved and very beautiful:
With flowers made of frozen light—
Except a snowbird set its foot
On crystal twig and brightly shake
Powdered coral—to reveal
Branches padded flake on flake.

RUTH LANGLAND HOLBERG

The Deepest For Twenty Years

THAT afternoon it began snowing. Now I had not seen a snowstorm since I was eighteen months old, and of course remembered nothing about it. A boy familiar from his infancy with the rigors of our New England winters can form no idea of the impression made on me by this natural phenomenon. My delight and surprise were as boundless as if the heavy gray sky had let down a shower of pond-lilies and white roses, instead of snowflakes. . . .

Several inches of snow had already fallen. The rose bushes at the door drooped with the weight of their magical blossoms, and the two posts that held the garden gate were transformed into stately Turks, with white turbans, guarding the entrance to the Nutter House.

The storm increased at sundown, and continued with unabated violence through the night. The next morning, when I jumped out of bed, the sun was shining brightly, the cloudless heavens wore the tender azure of June, and the whole earth lay muffled up to the eyes, as it were, in a thick mantle of milk-white down.

It was a very deep snow. The Oldest Inhabitant (what would become of a New England town or village without its oldest inhabitant?) overhauled his almanacs, and pronounced it the deepest snow we had had for twenty years. It couldn't have been much deeper without smothering us all. Our street was a sight to be seen, or, rather, it was a sight not to be seen; for very little street was visible. One huge drift completely banked up our front door and half covered my bedroom window.

There was no school that day, for all the thoroughfares were impassable. By twelve o'clock, however, the great snow-ploughs, each drawn by four yokes of oxen, broke a wagon-path through the principal streets; but the foot-passengers had a hard time of it floundering in the arctic drifts.

The Captain and I cut a tunnel, three feet wide and six feet high, from our front door to the sidewalk opposite. It was a beautiful cavern, with its walls and roof inlaid with mother-of-pearl and diamonds. I am sure the ice palace of the Russian Empress, in Cowper's poem, was not a more superb piece of architecture.

The thermometer began falling shortly before sunset, and we had the bitterest cold night I ever experienced. . . . Our tunnel was turned into solid ice. A crust thick enough to bear men and horses had formed over the snow everywhere, and the air was alive with merry sleigh-bells. Icy stalactites, a yard long, hung from the eaves of the house, and the Turkish sentinels at the gate looked as if they had given up all hopes of ever being relieved from duty.—From "The Story of a Bad Boy," by THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

For Winter

I LIKE the two white miles that lie
Between our snowy stoop and town,
The weighted shrubs, the winter sky
Close down.

I like the deep white foothills crossed
By sauntering black-green trees,
The fragile jeweled lace of frost
One sees.

I like a barn roof's woolly hood,
A winter-blue horizon line,
The cloistered stillness in a wood
Of pine.

AILEEN L. FISHER

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

In Days of Storm

By May Wynne

When we met Althea and Morice Churton, children of the Puritan family at Scrooby Grange, at the opening of our story, they were just becoming acquainted with Diccon Rowley, who had been living in London as a page to the Queen but was now staying with his uncle, Sir Hugh Rowley, at the Hall. Diccon, in the spirit of adventure, followed his young friends one night to a meeting of the Puritans where a Dutchman, Jan Van Eyns, invited them all to flee from persecution in England and to make their homes in Leyden. Colonel Rowley secretly followed his nephew to the meeting and at its close arrested Van Eyns. When Diccon discovers that through his rashness the Churtons and their friends have been betrayed, he hastens to the Grange to warn them of their peril. Leading Morice through a secret underground passage to the room in which Van Eyns was imprisoned, Diccon released the prisoner and sent him back to his friends, but was obliged to remain behind to close the trap and conceal the way by which the escape had been made.

Chapter Four

YOU can guess how surprised Althea was to find Diccon had remained behind at the Hall. Yet, as they hurried back to the Grange, Van Eyns gave it as his opinion the boy could have done no less.

"He will suffer," he added simply, "but unless I mistake he will suffer bravely and it will be for his good. I believe that boy will be one of us, heart and soul. This night may prove to be a new starting point for him. Let us be thankful for all that has happened."

And, though Morice and Althea felt it would have been far better had there been no spying, they found later that their father took Van Eyns's view.

"We longed to be able to come to a decision," he said, "to be able to see our way clearly, and now it has been shown to us. No longer will it be safe or wise for us to remain in England; we must accept our friend's invitation to go to Holland, where in Leyden we shall have a safe home and many friends."

Herr Van Eyns was delighted to be the bearer of such news back to his country, and both Morice and Althea listened in delight to the new plans.

Preparations for Flight

The little company of persecuted Puritans decided to assemble at Boston on the Lincolnshire coast and set out in flat-bottomed boats for Holland.

"I am sorry we shall not have to journey in herring barrels," declared Morice, "it would have been more of an adventure! I wonder if we shall see Diccon to bid him farewell?"

Althea opened her eyes wide in reproach.

"We could not go without seeing him," she replied; "indeed, indeed, he is our friend, and perhaps he would be persuaded to come with us!"

But, when they asked their father if this were possible, he shook his head.

"Diccon is too young to make such a decision against the wishes of his guardian," he replied. "It may be, however, that in years to come the seed sown will bear fruit."

"We will see him anyhow," said Althea, "to tell him we shall not forget."

William Brewster and Master Bradford were in charge of the Scrooby fugitives, and much secrecy was needed, since their flight would be stopped if discovered, indeed imprisonment would follow—a prospect which neither Morice nor Althea cared to contemplate.

No glimpse had they had of Diccon since the escape of Jan Van Eyns, but twice they had seen Colonel Rowley ride through the village looking very grim and forbidding.

"If we are to see him again we must use the secret passage," said Morice to his sister, "though how we can close the trap from within I do not know."

Althea needed all her courage as she followed her brother to the chapel and down the dark steps to the vault, slipping more than once on the slimy surface.

"How can we let Diccon know we are here?" she asked when, at last, they found themselves in the prison chamber.

"I will venture forth," Morice replied. "If you wish you can stay here."

But Althea shook her head.

"That I will not do," she retorted. "I, too, wish to bid farewell to Diccon since—since we may never see him again."

"Come, then," said Morice, "I know you are too loyal a maid to say or do anything that might harm our cause. And now, hold my hand, and we will make a play of being in some ogre's castle."

Bidding Diccon Good-by

And right truly was it a well-named play, for, as they crossed the great hall, they heard the baying of a hound at no great distance. At the same moment a door opened and to their joy Diccon himself stood before them.

His eyes lit up with pleasure, but, realizing the danger they were in, he hurried them into a small, bare room.

"My uncles are kind to me, but over-hard in judgment of others," he explained, "and they must not know you came to bid me farewell."

"Will you not come with us?" pleaded Althea. But the boy shook his head.

"That cannot be," he said with a sigh. "But something tells me I shall follow you some day to that other country, and learn more of what that brave man told us."

He spoke, little visioning the sailing of the Mayflower with her gallant company aboard.

As the three strangely knit comrades stood together in that bare room, and talked of their next meeting, they little guessed where that meeting would be.

Then from somewhere in the building they heard the voice of Sir Hugh calling for Diccon.

"You can leave by this other door," he whispered. "It leads straight into the garden. Go quickly!"

And so, with a smile, and a grip of hands, they parted.

(To be continued next Thursday)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

At the Extreme Left and Right Are Sketches of a Dressing Table Constructed From an Old Washstand, and a Book case, or Cupboard, Built of Orange Crates. The Two Sketches in the Center Suggest Borders for the Pleated Curtains That May Carry on the Decorative Scheme Used in Other Parts of the Room.

A Children's Art Center

Boston Provides a Free Studio for Young Artists

SCHOOLBOOKS are tucked away, desks cleared like lightning. From the enormous brick and stone buildings where the children of Boston's "South End" learn geography and mathematics, history and grammar, and those other public-school subjects which are such an important part of the day's routine, trip the young artists to Rutland Street.

For there, at No. 36, in a graceful, one-story building, they have their own studio, a studio erected especially for those young people, between the ages of 6 and 20 years, who wish to make pictures or clay models and have no means of obtaining instruction or material for themselves.

And what a delight it is to work in this studio! Miss Charlotte A. Dempsey, the director, knows just what boys and girls enjoy. She knows how many wonderful scenes they can think of while they sit with drawing boards on their laps; how some of them may dream of fairy houses with poppy-petal roofs and mushroom awnings, others of swift airplanes that sing against the sky. She understands the feeling of the young artist who can hardly wait to take off his coat before he has painted a corner of the park through which he has just passed, with the golden sunlight sifting through the branches of the trees. And so she allows the students to paint or draw whatever they please.

In the Studio Garden

Some of them go out into the garden. It is a garden, with a smooth-cropped lawn, a neat border, and a high brick wall; with the loveliest story book iron gate let into one side; and steps just the right depth for someone who wants to draw, is something you would not quite expect to find in Rutland Street. Once there were more gardens in the "South End," but today the brick and stone houses have, for the most part, only grimy railings and dingy, brownish pavements between them and the street.

When Mr. Fitzroy Carrington, who was curator of prints at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, started the Children's Art Center, 16 years ago, people lifted their eyebrows, as people will; but the more than 7000 children who have attended the classes at the center during the succeeding years have fulfilled Mr. Carrington's highest hopes.

One of them is now a teacher at a well-known school of art. Another has exhibited his work in Paris galleries. Nearly all of them have continued their study of art, and many have won scholarships awarded by established educational institutions.

Recently 80 drawings and paintings by the center students were shown in the lobby of the Fine Arts Theater in Boston, and are now being packed for Moscow, where they will be exhibited at the University of Moscow. Later, they are to go to Peiping, China.

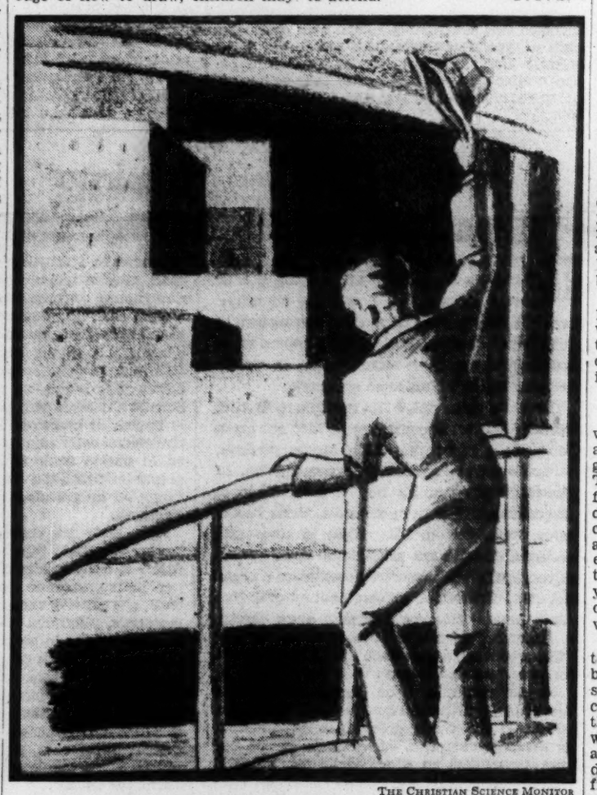
Free Instruction for Eager Students

Without pencils or crayons or paints, without any previous knowledge of how to draw, children may go to the center whenever they like, after 2 in the afternoon and on Saturday mornings—provided they are truly interested and love to work. There are well equipped teachers to correct faults in drawing or color composition, and to offer advice.

It is always peaceful in the long, pleasant room. Occasionally a boy or a girl stops mixing blue and yellow, for painting a field, and steps up to the pictures, by famous painters, hanging on the wall. The student may find inspiration or put his imagination to work by wandering from one to the other of the beautiful things around—for Miss Dempsey obtains loans from galleries and collectors of works of art, for display at the center.

The group of students is not restricted to the immediate neighborhood. As long as funds are supplied by private charity to carry on this splendid work, the doors will remain open to any child who is near enough to attend.

P. P. S.



The Christian Science Monitor

The Beginning of a New Adventure; a Lithograph Pencil Drawing by Irving Berlan (15) of the Children's Art Centre.

How the Fish Got Their Names

HAVE you ever wondered how the fish got their names? A peep at the origin of these names gives many interesting facts about their habits and appearance.

In the England "of a thousand summers back" it was customary to eat quantities of halibut at holiday times and the name is thus derived from the old English words meaning "holiday plaice."

The plaice was named "platessa" in Italy long years ago, thus describing its flatness, and it was the French who afterward shortened and softened the name to "plaice." The sole is also a flat fish, and you remember the Latin for the sole of a foot or a shoe is solea.

The Anglo-Saxons named the herring. "Here" was their word for an army, and herrings move in vast numbers which we call shoals.

In Holland a club is a "koode," and the Dutch gave the name of "cod" to the fish with the club-shaped head. Mackerel is from the old Latin word macarellus, and describes the bright blue spots that appear on the mackerel's glittering scales.

The Sturgeon Stirs

The sturgeon lives on worms and shellfish which it finds on the river bed. As it thrusts its snout along in search of food, this fish is constantly stirring up the mud. That is why the Teutons called it "sturo" or "sturjo," which simply means stirrer.

"A licker of rocks" is the literal name of the lamprey, which builds a home of stones for the shelter of its young, and often clings by its mouth to a near-by rock or stone as it keeps watch over its stronghold. The limpet also owes its name to its habit of adhering to rocks.

Hake is the "hook fish" of the Norwegians, and describes the hooked underjaw; the whiting is, of course, a white-fleshed fish, while the tunny was the darter of the Ancient Greeks, tunny being derived from a Greek word meaning a darting movement, at which the fish is an adept. Salmon is the "fish that leaps" from the Latin salire—to leap.

The old English word loppestre described both a lobster and a locust! Crab comes from the old Dutch word krabben, meaning to claw; and mussel is from the Latin musculus, which can mean a sea-muscle or a little mouse!

The Whale Family

The whale is, of course, not really a fish, but it lives in deep waters, and is believed to owe its name to the Anglo-Saxon word "hwelan," meaning to roar and bellow. The whale does not exactly roar or bellow, but it does make a great noise when it is blowing. There are many kinds of whales. Rorqual is of Norse origin, describing the whale with folds in its skin; cachalot is derived from an old Spanish word meaning tooth, and is literally the toothed whale, while the raising whale is from the Scottish word "ca"—to drive, this species of whale being easy to drive.

That funny looking creature, the walrus, received its name in Scandinavia and means a whale horse. The Saxons also knew it as "horswhal." In those distant days the whale and the walrus were often confused, but actually the walrus could always be distinguished by the neighing sound it made—hence the name of Whale Horse.

In old England "to shark" meant to prowl—or to hunt for a meal. The sharks are so voracious that they spend the greater part of their time "sharking," and most of their nicknames need no explanation, Hammerhead, Greenland, Port Jackson, and so on, distinguishing these species. But the Thresher shark gets its name from the habit it has formed of swimming into a shoal of herrings and thrashing the water with its tail, thus driving the fish into a huddled mass, and making the catch a simple affair.

A Long Walk

Far up in the mountains of Baluchistan in India, there is a unique signpost. The passer-by who pauses to read its directions is apt to be somewhat surprised, for this is what it says:

MASTUNG	4 MILES
LONDON	5887 MILES

Is it really possible, he questions, for a traveler to follow the road five thousand eight hundred and eighty seven miles to London?

Actually the road passes through Baluchistan, Persia, Iraq and on through Turkey to Europe, so that, except for the 21 miles of English Channel, it would be possible—given the necessary time—to walk from Mastung in India to London in England!

Answers to One Word From Two Words Puzzle

1. Streamlined. 2. Mechanical. 3. Generators. 4. Engineers. 5. Radiators. 6. Appliances. 7. Electrical. 8. Instrument. 9. Telephones. 10. Laboratory. 11. Carpentry. 12. Airplanes.

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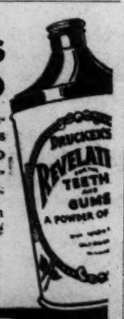


REVELATION *Tooth Powder*

Home Is What You Make It

By Dorothy Strauss Prien

3—Cupboards and Tables You Can Make

ORANGE crates for furniture! What an idea for your room.

For now that you have dressed up the windows, re-covered your bed with a new spread, and used your block-print designs on the linen and drapes, you will probably note some open spots about the room that would look much better with an inviting piece of furniture.

Being thrifty-minded and knowing the corner grocer well, it is only natural that we should ask him for the orange crates. He is more than willing, you will find, to give them away. From his storeroom select two or three undamaged boxes, and carry them home to build yourself a cupboard.

By setting them side by side, the tall way, and with openings on the same side, you will find that you have contrived a convenient three-shelved storage space. Nail your boxes together, on an even level. From discarded oilcloth, select a colorful piece and cover the top of your new cupboard. Or if you have none of that, perhaps you can find a piece of beaverboard, wood or cardboard in the basement which can be trimmed down to the right size.

If you want to paint the lower part, be sure first to sandpaper the wood to a smooth finish. Then apply two or three thin coats, letting each one dry at least a day before applying the next one.

Make a Curtain

Oilcloth on the sides will look well, too. Or a pleated curtain hung across the front and two sides will give it an attractive appearance. The curtain, in fact, can be made from an old sheet which has been dyed the shade of your general color scheme. For a more finished appearance decorate the bottom edge with a border. You may use the block with which you printed your bedspread, or you may crayonex a border similar to the one which you put on your new drapes.

Old gunnysacks make a fine material for this purpose, and you can blockprint or stitch them with yarn so that they will be colorful and craft-like. For an all-over cover of this material cut pieces of a width which is the height of the cupboard and a length which is 1½ times the distance across the two ends and front, allowing for an additional four inches to take care of the overlap on the two back corners. (Allow two inches for a top hem and four inches for a bottom hem when measuring for the width.) If you have two crates joined together, leave an opening at the center of the piece. If you use three or more crates, leave two or more openings.

Hem the material and tack it on to the top edge of the crates. For a pleasing appearance of folds you can experiment by temporarily tacking in those which give you the desired effect.

The top edge of the cupboard may be finished with a braid, rick-rack, ball-fringe from old draperies, or by a border of oilcloth squares or points from the oilcloth covering for the top. A one- or two-inch pleated band of plain colored cloth may also be used as a trim. For a neatly tailored appearance tack this trim with colored, round-headed tapestry nails, placed an equal distance apart.

To fit our cupboard into the general decorative scheme of our room, let us hang above it one of our crayonex map wall panels.

To make a handy kitchen or bathroom cupboard you can follow this same plan of construction. You might even build a cupboard for little brother's or sister's toys so that the rest of the family will no longer stumble over them.

A New Dressing Table

Two orange crates, stood on end, and nailed together, will make an excellent foundation for a new dressing table in your room. Out of beaverboard or wood you can make a kidney-shaped top.

If you want to make yourself a regular dressed-up dresser, we suggest that you explore your attic for an old-fashioned washstand. Remove any wooden back or towel rack it may have, and if it is not high enough for you, raise it on three-inch blocks. To provide a space for your feet cut a niche, 15 inches by 9 inches, in the lower shelf. The remaining space you will find ideal for toilet accessories. You will find, too, a handy drawer under the top.

For small cost you can have a kidney-shaped top cut for your table at a lumber yard. Dimensions should be about 36 inches long, 18 inches wide, from one-half-inch stock. Two wings, each 10 inches long and 1 inch wide, should be screwed under the front center so that they swing outward with the drapery to allow access to the drawer.

Drapes for your table may be of the same material as that used throughout your room. The bottom may be treated with a border design, one to three trucks or ruffles, or braid and ball fringe. The top edge of the drape should be finished like the top edge of the cupboards.

Search the Attic

One more search through the attic will likely reveal a piano stool which we can use to good advantage along with the wash stand. The revolving top will be ideal for our purposes, for we may have any height we wish, and it will be convenient to be able to turn without rising when seated at the table.

Pad the top of the stool so that it is soft. Tack drapery material, matching that of the table, around the top of the stool. Border and top edge treatment should be the same as that used on the table.

Over your new dressing table hang a mirror on two colored cords which are suspended from the picture molding. Your mirror might be obtained from an old dresser in the attic, or you can purchase one at a very reasonable cost at a second-hand store.

On each side of your mirror hang two or three small pictures which are similar in subject matter and framing. (I shall tell you how to make these pictures next month.) Place a pair of tall boudoir lamps on your dresser at each side of the mirror. (Next month I shall tell you how to make these, too.) Now stand off and look at your newly completed project. You will find that with this little effort you have created a new center of interest for your room.

To make the other tables and dressers in your room equally attractive make scarfs and runners of crash linen towelling. Decorate them with crayonex or blockprinting so that they, too, will fit in with the general scheme of your room.

Youth Interested in World Affairs

Our Mail Bag

Macomb, Illinois

Dear Mailbaggers:

Many of you have indicated your interest in the World Correspondent, so I should like to tell you of some recent developments.

As you know if you read the Mail Bag regularly, the World Correspondent is an international monthly paper produced by youth. It is to be printed during 1935 in two countries, England and the United States, by two different editorial committees! Its chief purpose is "to promote international good will," and it began by means of a correspondence started through the Mail Bag.

The first three numbers of the paper were published in America—in July, 1933; April, 1934; and September, 1934. The January, 1935, issue will be printed in England, the February one in America, and so on.

Just two days ago I heard from the English business manager of the paper, telling me about the January issue. He says the paper will have eight pages this time, four more than the usual number. At least six nations will be represented in the issue. Those who ask how the paper began will rejoice to find an article on its origin in the January number.

Americans who wish copies of the January issue should write to the following address, enclosing 6½ cents (5 cents plus postage):

The World Correspondent
822 West Calhoun Street
Macomb, Illinois

while people living in the Old World should write the following address, enclosing 2d. plus postage:

The World Correspondent
22 Highfield Grove
Rock Ferry
Cheshire, England.

Lawrence Bugg,
American editor,
The World Correspondent.

Bemus Point, New York

Dear Editor:

We have formed in Jamestown, New York, a club composed of readers of The Christian Science Monitor. This club is called "The Universal Topic Club."

We have officers and our meetings are conducted like those of any literary club. After the business meeting each member either reads a topic or speaks on one taken from the Monitor. After the topics are given, if we have time, we have some form of entertainment.

Our meetings are held every other Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, and usually last until 10 o'clock. These meetings are held at the homes of different members. We usually have from 15 to 20 members present at each meeting.

We would very much like to hear from some club of this kind and correspondence can be carried on with our secretary.

Merle S.

Vancouver, Washington

Dear Editor:

I am eighteen years old and, as I am planning a trip to either Europe or the Orient this summer, I would greatly enjoy receiving letters from all parts of the world. My hobbies are stamp collecting, art, foreign correspondence, and collecting information of interesting places in all countries. I can read either English, Spanish or German.

Our city is one of the oldest on the Pacific Coast and was first settled by the Hudson Bay Company before becoming part of the United States. An old apple tree planted in 1825 by the Hudson Bay Company is still standing. Vancouver is on the Columbia River and enjoys much foreign commerce with all parts of the world.

Palmer C.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

What a Difference!

What a difference there often is in the outcome, though the materials used may be the same! There are only 26 letters in the alphabet, yet with these 26 letters the English Bible was written. With the same alphabet, William Shakespeare wrote great drama and finest literature, which will endure longer than the English language itself. And with the same 26 letters, the latest piece of trashy composition, worse than useless, has been turned out!

There are 12 tones and half tones in an octave of music. With these 12 tones, Kreisler, Mozart, Chopin, Brahms and other great composers and musicians have written sonatas, marches, operatic selections, classical numbers, masterpieces of musical composition. And with the same tones, the cheapest jazz has been written.

There are 1440 minutes in every day, no more and no less. The busiest, most important man in the world cannot add a second to a day. The laziest, most useless person living cannot lessen the day in any way. The difference in the results they secure is in the way they make use of the time allotted to them.

"Plan your work and work your plan" is a good slogan for all, and hundreds of years of experience has proved the worth of this old maxim. You can arrange your minutes so as to make something out of them, or they can be left so that nothing profitable is accomplished. The time and the facilities are universal. The arranging and planning and doing is up to you!

Book Reviews

Rob Roy, the Frontier Twins: Constance Lindsay Skinner. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co. $1.75.

Here is a lively tale for boys and girls from 10 to 12. Rob and Roy are two Scotch twins who, because they looked so much alike and were always together, were spoken of as Rob Roy. They lived on the Tennessee frontier in the grim early days of its development. The trouble with the Indians was practically over, but the settler's life still held difficulties.

Miss Skinner's stories always have authentic historical backgrounds. This one brings to readers a vivid picture of frontier life.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Jane P. (11), Owosso, Michigan. From California, Texas and Germany. Interested in stamp collecting, literature, music, art and dramatics.

Polly D., Racine, Wisconsin. From girls of 11 or 12. Interested in Girl Scouting, geography, sewing, cooking and sports.

Mary Ellen S. (12), Jermilion, South Dakota. Interested in music, sewing, skating and dramatics.

Louise H. (13), Plainfield, New Jersey. From English-speaking countries, and would especially like to correspond in French. Interested in poetry, reading, sports and chemistry.

Bersha M. F. (14), Kelvington, Saskatchewan, Canada. From abroad, especially Australia, India, France, South Africa or Japan. Interested in music, art, French and sports.

Clementine F. (15), Cleveland, Ohio. From Ireland and Switzerland. Interested in sports and traveling.

From Boys

Harold C. B. (18), Hamburg, Germany. From America, especially New York and New Jersey. Is an American; interested in photography and stamp collecting. Writes in English or German.

Robert D. (18), Wyomissing, Pennsylvania. From New York City or abroad. Hobbies are letter writing and stamp collecting.

Over Twenty

Beverley K., St. John, N. B., Canada. Interested in music, French and sports.

La Moin De F., Moline, Illinois. From France. Interested in art, literature and music.

Elizabeth H., San Diego, California. From foreign countries; writes English, French or Spanish. Interested in literature, writing and polar explorations.

Thomas J. P., Cleveland, Ohio. Interested in sports, post card and stamp collecting.

Lucille M., Hollywood, California. From Great Britain and the Orient. Interested in literature, sports, dress designing and cooking.

Harold W. N., Quincy, Massachusetts. Interested in stenography, languages, sciences and international affairs.

Peggy M. M., Oakland, California. Especially England. Interested in dramatics, aviation, travel, photography and sports.

What a Wide Scope

These School Advertisements Cover!

YOUR CHOICE of a school may be made from more than 300 boarding, day, art, and vocational schools advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

School advertisements are published on the Progress in Education Page of the Monitor each Tuesday and Saturday.

The school advertisers will be glad to send you catalogues and information on request. If this should not fully meet your needs, please write to the School Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Commerce and Finance

Argentine Minister Proposes Inter-American Shipping Pact

Business and Industry

Narrow Changes And Dull Stock Market Trading

Fractional Losses Prevail With Gold Issues Especially Weak

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—Fractional declines predominated in the dull early stock market trading today. Some of the gold shares were heavy.

Homestake Mining lost 3 points, while Dome yielded half as much. Consolidated Gas, General Motors and New York Central were steady, but quotations were slightly lower in General Electric, American Telephone, Alaska Juneau and U. S. Steel.

Trading continued at low ebb during the second hour. Sears Roebuck lost a point, while prices generally were little changed from earlier. Power and light issues varied but little. Sugar shares were a bit easy.

Call money renewed at 1 per cent.

United Gas Improvement Company cut its common dividend from 30 to 25 cents because of the "certainty that the current year's income will be less than last year's." The company had been paying 30 cents quarterly since March, 1930, at which time it was increased from 25 cents.

Notwithstanding the erratic tendencies of the franc, the weekly Bank of France statement disclosed only a slight loss in gold. The franc opened at 6.54 cents, off .02¾ of a cent. The British pound opened at $4.89, up ¼ of a cent.

Government Bonds Up

The bond market had only one feature in the early trading today and that was the further climb in some of the United States Government issues to high levels for the current movement and year.

In governments, as in other departments of the list, however, the trading interest was slack through the forenoon. Corporate issues had a slim following, and prices were a little lower in most groups in which business was done.

Quoted 1-32d to 3-32ds of a point above yesterday's finals Treasury 4¼s entered new high territory at 114.29; Federal Farm Mortgage 3s at 100.24, and Home Owners Loan Corporation 2¾s at 98.14. Treasury 4¼-3¼s were up 5-32ds at 104.16 and Home Owners Loans 3s were 2-32ds higher at 100.24. Treasury 3¼s were 3-32ds lower at 104.10.

Light selling pressure caused losses of fractions to a point in Bethlehem Steel 5s at 109¾, St. Paul 5s at 23½, Consolidated Gas of New York 5½s at 105½, Pacific Gas 5s at 108, Phillips Petroleum 5¼s at 102, Postal Telegraph 5s at 51⅜, and Texas Corporation 5s at 104½.

Small gains occurred in Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s, Union Pacific 4s, Erie 5s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s and Baltimore & Ohio 4½s.

The foreign list was dull, with price changes confined to small fractions.

New Treasury Issue Yield 0.15 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

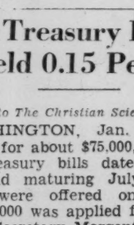
WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 — On tenders for about $75,000,000 of 182-day Treasury bills dated Jan. 23, 1935 and maturing July 24, 1935, which were offered on Jan. 18, $232,573,000 was applied for, according to Secretary Morgenthau.

The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.950, equivalent to a rate of about 0.10 per cent per annum, to 99.921, equivalent to a rate of about 0.16 per cent per annum, on a bank discount basis. The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.927 and the average rate is about 0.15 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

Steel Institute Budget

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—More than $125,000,000 has been budgeted by the steel industry for new equipment and plant modernization during 1935, according to an informal survey of steel manufacturers just completed by the American Iron & Steel Institute.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868



OLD STATE HOUSE, BOSTON
MASSACHUSETTS INVESTORS TRUST
SUPERVISED SHARES
INCORPORATED
PROSPECTUS SENT ON REQUEST
Massachusetts Distributors, Inc.
General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON
CHICAGO LOS ANGELES NEW YORK

U. S. 1936 Deficit Put at Under 1935

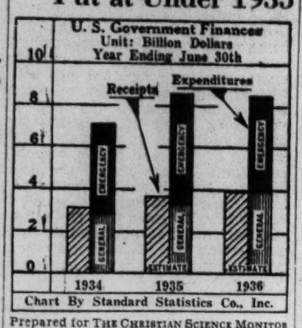


Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE President's budget message actually contained few, if any, surprises.

Ordinary income and expenditures are brought into prospective balance for the 1936 fiscal year, and the estimated deficit for emergency outlays is held to a level moderately below that in prospect for the year to end this June.

Alaskan Mineral Output Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska, Jan. 24—Preliminary estimates place mineral production in Alaska in 1934 at more than $17,000,000, compared with only $10,000,000 the year before. Largely, the increased value of production was due to the higher gold prices.

However, there was some evidence in early statistics to show that production itself had been stimulated. Copper production, as in recent years, remained at a standstill, though the product in the past has been high on the list of Alaskan exports. Reason for the copper standstill is the greatly lowered price and few markets.

General Uptrend In Industry Is Seen in Reports

Travelers' Statements Show Economic Improvement Throughout Country

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 24 (AP)—The annual statements of the three Travelers Insurance Companies, just made public by President L. Edmund Zacher, indicated a general improvement in economic conditions in the United States.

The statements disclosed at the annual meeting of stockholders held here Wednesday showed increased activity in this country. All three of the companies had increases in premium and investment incomes, in assets and in special reserves and surpluses.

President Zacher said two statements are especially encouraging to those seeking evidence of improvement in industry—workmen's compensation premiums, which reflect pay rolls in factories.

Construction work and commerce grew from $10,821,296 in 1933 to $13,306,657 in 1934, and the steam boiler premiums which passed the million dollar mark for the first time in the history of the Travelers Indemnity Company.

Figures in other lines of insurance, notably accident and life, gave evidence of the ability of the public to purchase more insurance.

Payments to policy holders and beneficiaries made during the last year brought the total for the 70 years in which the Travelers has been operating up to $1,382,441,049.

The World's Business

Reflections on Unemployment Insurance

II. Going Too Far and Not Far Enough

ONE great difference between the British system and the proposed American plan lies in the disqualifications. The British Act of 1934 disqualifies a worker whose joblessness arises out of a trade dispute which he helps to bring about. In the United States such a person would still receive benefits. As a great deal is bound to be heard of this clause, I am setting the two provisions in parallel columns:

Britain	Wagner Bill
An insured contributor who has lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at the factory, workshop or other premises at which he was employed, is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit as long as the stoppage of work continues.	Compensation is not denied in such state to otherwise eligible employees for refusing to accept new work under any of the following conditions: (1) If the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lockout, or other labor dispute; (2) if the wages, hours and other conditions of the work offered are substantially less favorable to the employee than those prevailing for similar work in the locality; (3) if acceptance of such employment would either require the employee to join a company union or would interfere with his joining or retaining membership in any bona fide labor organization.

Clearly the American provision is Senator Wagner's personal contribution. It is intended to overcome the dilemma represented by the interpretation of Section 7A of the Industrial Recovery Act insuring collective bargaining.

No provision has caused the Administration more trouble than Section 7A. It has been interpreted so many times that there is little left of it. The blame must be shared by all the parties concerned—the Administration for its equivocation, labor for not reorganizing itself along new industrial lines, and employers for being so stiff-necked about a development that is bound to come. For my part, I have always thought that the most useful part of the NIRA is Section 7A. I am glad to find high authority for this view. Prof. Sumner H. Slichter of Harvard, in his new book, "Toward Stability," says:

> Although this section cannot be said to have helped recovery and although it has produced endless turmoil, as any attempt to revolutionize the *mores* of industry by Act of Congress is bound to do, it does lay the foundation for better industrial relations. The recognition of independent (noncompany) unions for purposes of collective bargaining is a bridge which American industry sooner or later must cross, and the sooner it is crossed, the earlier we shall be able to begin the constructive task of developing co-operative relations between capital and labor. As long as the basic labor policy of most enterprises is the suppression of trade unions, healthy industrial relations are impossible.

Yet it is doubtful whether this end is to be furthered in an act devoted to unemployment insurance. No one knows the future of capital-labor relations in this country. I do not imply that any of the strikes last year were attacks against the state when I say that there have been such strikes in American history. It would certainly be ironical to find the state administering and the employers subsidizing disturbances on the order of the Homestead riots in the 'nineties. The place for the theory back of the Wagner provision is in the revised NIRA.

Another characteristic of the Wagner bill which is bound to cause a furore is the provision putting the Government into the insurance business. Those who are outside the pale of the compulsory old-age pension system may enter a voluntary system. What is back of the venture is merely guesswork. Does the Administration think that the existing insurance companies are badly managed? Does it think, as in the case of the public utilities, that the price of insurance is too high? Is this to be another "yardstick"? One has no means of answering these questions. More information than has yet been vouchsafed is necessary before one can agree that the innovation is socially desirable. That will be the opinion of more people than those who believe in a system of private enterprise. It will be shared, I think, by those who are anxious to see the Government make a success in business. It has enough on hand with social insurance. No experience is available to guide it. Therefore it should stick to its last at least till it has collected enough experience out of the administration of social insurance.

In the Wagner Bill the Government contribution seems to be limited to the costs of administration. A strong case, I think, could be established for a state contribution, as in the British system. It is surprising that it was not proposed by the Roosevelt Administration. Hitherto the present regime has been so redistributionist in its economic philosophy that it has allowed productivity to be shackled. The NRA is one of several examples. In view of this preoccupation, it is strange that the Wagner Bill does not allow of a government contribution to the unemployment fund. This would be one way of maintaining some continuity in the diffusion of purchasing power when such purchasing power is most needed.

The federal authority has also retreated in respect of the focus of administration. The states will be the foci. We shall have 48 separate administrations. I doubt the feasibility of handling the problems of unemployment successfully in jurisdictions which are unreal in relation to those problems. Corporate enterprise today transcends state lines everywhere. If there are to be limited jurisdictions for unemployment insurance, then they had much better have been equivalent to Federal Reserve districts, with final responsibility vested in the federal authority.

Again it is surprising that the Roosevelt administration should have plumped for state systems. Under no previous Administration has the federal authority attained so much power. This was the result not only of the circumstances of state inability to care for the jobless but also of Washington's positive quest for power. In these columns I once called the NRA the greatest centripetal agency since the trans-continental railroads. However, it hasn't worked out that way. It is perhaps because of the failure to standardize wage levels and working conditions in this country of diversities that the Federal Government has gone into retreat in this matter of administering unemployment insurance. For the very reason of those disparities, however, a national administration was imperative. Otherwise all kinds of trouble are in store for the co-ordinators. As in the New Deal itself, we shall have coordination taking up time which ought to be devoted to administration.

H. B. E.

Argentine Minister Proposes Inter-American Shipping Pact

Señor Lamas Would Exempt Two Ships From Each of 21 Republics From Port Charges and Give Privileges to Inter-American Tourists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The establishment of a merchant marine fleet to convey goods and tourists among the nations of the Western Hemisphere is suggested by Saavedra Lamas, Foreign Minister of Argentina.

Señor Lamas' idea will be placed before the Pan-American commercial conference at Buenos Aires during March, 1935, and includes the proposal that two ships from each of the 21 American republics be exempted from port and other governmental charges.

To this suggestion is added a provision that a special passport arrangement for inter-American tourists shall be given consideration. It is pointed out that a steady increase of tourist trade, due to improved communication facilities, make such a provision advisable.

A widening of internationalism, for this is what the Argentine foreign minister's program means, should receive the interested attention of the Department of State at Washington, as Secretary of State Cordell Hull, only a short time ago, declared that the American Government is actively engaged in the restoration of inter-American commerce. Presumably he includes the building up of tourist trade.

Improving Relationships

The drawing together of the North, Central and South Americas into an unofficial entente has been recommended for some time. Therefore, the idea of an all-American merchant fleet may not be so Utopian as it sounds at first reading, and, coming as it does from one of the largest Latin-American nations, emphasizes that the potential value of Pan-American trade is not considered only by the northern end of the Americas.

Relationship between the United States and the Latin-American countries has undergone a marked improvement since the Montevideo conference of December, 1933. In fact, as Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, explains, "The outstanding event of Pan American significance during 1934 was this change."

Since Señor Lamas's suggestion for an All-American fleet will be placed before the Buenos Aires conference, and since it presumably will receive serious consideration, there are two questions which might be answered at the present time. How much of a marine exists today? What are the trade conditions among some of the countries likely to be interested? The Council on Inter-American Relations, Inc., offers a bulletin that I will summarize.

Take, first, the ships and gross tonnage, and then trade conditions.

Distribution of Shipping

Nation	Ships	Gross Tonnage
Argentina	300	277,000
Brazil	334	418,000
Chile	130	200,000
Cuba	88	66,000
Honduras	35	81,000
Mexico	60	48,000
United States	4100	11,500,000
Uruguay	48	67,000

The other American republics are reported as having few or no ships, but might furnish the two required under the Argentine program.

The latest available data on trade conditions in several of the republics certain to be affected by an all-American merchant marine is as follows:

Argentina — Sentiment continues optimistic as retail sales improve. Greater confidence is reflected by increased bank loans.

Brazil—The recent holiday buying was encouraging to the retail trade. The demand for imported articles was good. Cotton exports gained heavily.

Colombia—Foreign trade showed a consistent growth during 1934. The United States supplied 44 per cent of the imports and purchased 66 per cent of the exports.

Chile—Business uptrend of the last few months continues with the mining industry in a generally improved position because of coal, iron ore, gold and copper outputs.

Uptrends Are General

Cuba—The favorable trend of economic continues due to the Cuban-United States reciprocal treaty recently consummated. Confidence is evident throughout the country although the political situation is viewed with some uncertainty.

Honduras—Improvement is noted in the retail trade. However, a decrease in banana exports is seriously interfering with a general trade revival.

Mexico—The first year of the Six-Year Plan saw the rapid growth of production and marketing co-operatives sponsored by the Government. A large and increasing measure of control over business is being exercised by special powers of the Executive in connection with taxes and customs duties.

Nicaragua—Increased activities in all lines. It is expected an embryo textile industry may result in a wholly national production.

Gains Made in 1934

Less specifically, the Inter-American Relations' bulletin points out that the Latin-American republics made substantial gains during 1934 as compared with conditions during the bottom of the depression. The rising prices for raw materials of which the southern countries are important suppliers lifted the nations to higher economic levels. Among the products which shared in the price-rise are gold, silver, tin, cereals, coffee, flexseed, cotton and cacao. An important development was the tendency toward crop diversification and an increase of manufacturing.

Encouraging as this data may be, facts published by the Journal of Commerce, New York, should not be overlooked. The Journal states that the Latin-American republics have not kept pace with the internal economic revival of certain European countries. Persistent pursuit of nationalistic economic policies, reflected through higher tariffs, import quota systems and foreign exchange restrictions, was given as the reason.

Undoubtedly the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs is fully conversant with the pros and cons of Latin-American trade conditions. Presumably he figured that the bold idea of an all-American merchant marine would catch the attention of trade-minded individuals. Certainly he knew that the United States intended to work for an open-door policy. But does he really believe that, in these days of intense nationalism, his marine program can be put through? To accomplish it will "test the patience and skill of the most experienced and far-sighted diplomats."

Chicago Grain Prices Undergo Early Declines

CHICAGO, Jan. 24 (AP)—With a moderating of severe cold predicted, grain prices underwent an early sag today. Trade lacked volume and sellers were more in evidence than buyers.

Opening unchanged to ¼ lower, May 96⅞ to 97, wheat soon declined all around. Corn started unchanged to ¼ up, May 87⅝ to ¾, and subsequently showed losses.

Opening prices were: Wheat: May 96⅞ to 97, July 88⅜, September 86⅞; Corn: May 84⅝ to ⅞, July 80½ to ⅝, September 77⅛; Oats: May 51⅝.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Foreign

London—Trading on the stock exchange today was quiet and business consisted principally of the settlement of week-end accounts. Fresh support improved Kaffirs, home rails and oils, but gilt-edged securities reacted, due to competition from new issues. Japanese and Chinese bonds were weak, owing to the fighting in Manchoukuo. Transatlantic shares were uncertain, and the market closed irregularly.

Paris—Strength in Royal Dutch and gold mining shares featured an otherwise hesitant session on the Bourse today. The closing was heavy.

Berlin—Selling on the Boerse today weakened prices, but some improvement developed later, and the closing was quiet.

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Wednesday	87.03	95.39	86.95	69.56
Month ago	84.99	92.36	84.27	69.79
Year ago	81.65	81.40	78.31	65.00
1934-35 high	89.42	95.95	88.90	70.43
1934-35 low	74.50	73.69	68.17	60.19
1933 high	81.61	79.04	84.25	66.55
1933 low	54.75	48.05	66.30	50.86
1932 low	45.81	40.01	64.59	42.21
1928 high	101.06	98.91	102.90	100.46

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Wed. 108.64, Mth. ago 107.65, Yr. ago 102.25

	1934-35	1933	1928-1932
High	108.65	102.86	104.36('29)
Low	99.11	83.21	88.22('32)

Southern Industry Against Enacting State NRA Laws

Industrial Council Warns Legislatures Passage Would Retard Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 24—Legislatures of the South were warned against enactment of "certain new-deal legislation which will be proposed during your present sessions," by the Southern States Industrial Council, which especially urged them to forbear passage of state NRA laws.

"State NRA laws are wholly unnecessary and enactment of them at this time would be wholly ill-advised, acting as a retarding force toward all business recovery and stability," Charles C. Gilbert, secretary of the organization, declared.

Mr. Gilbert called attention to the fact that industrialists of the South at the recent annual meeting of the council in Chattanooga unanimously adopted a resolution asking careful scrutiny of new-deal legislation, and declared that "the council is but voicing the sentiment of its 10,000 constituents plus that of many thousands more when it asks the several southern states to decline enactment of state NRA laws or any other 'new-fangled' legislation that could only act as an additional retarding force."

"The Southern States Industrial Council points out the dangers of enacting state laws to conform to vacillating and changing federal laws which were enacted for emergency purposes only and which have a definite date of expiration or a definite purpose in view, and which in their interpretation and enforcement might vary day by day," Mr. Gilbert said.

What business wants today is a cessation of legislative enactments rather than a multiplying of them, he declared.

He declared it to be the sentiment of the council that nothing would be of more benefit to industry in the South today than "a statement made to business in general, and industry in particular, that no more retarding and regulatory legislation will be enacted during the next two or three years.

"With such assurance southern business immediately would take on new life, capital would go into industrial development and expansion, factories would begin to hum, and prosperity would once more begin," he asserted.

Dividend Declarations

A dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable March 30 to holders of record Feb. 28, has been declared by the United Gas Improvement Company. In previous quarters 30 cents had been paid.

The Phillips Petroleum Company declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 1. Last year the company paid four dividends of 25 cents each.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	¾%	1¼%	1¼%
Bar silver	54⅜c	54⅜c	33¼c
Time loans			
60-90 days	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@ ½
4-6 months	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@ ½

Bankers Acceptance Market

60-90 days	⅛@ ¼	½@ ⅝	⅜@ ½
4 months	¼@ ½	⅝@ ⅝	⅝@ ⅝
5-6 months	½@ ⅝	1 @ 1⅛	1¼@1

London Quotations

Short bills	7/16@ ½	7/16@ ½	7/16@ ½
3 mos bills	7/16@ ½	⅝@ 7/16	½
Bar silver	24⅝d	24⅝d	18½d
Bar gold	141s 6d	142s 1½d	122s 6d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	1¾@2	2 @2½	1¾@2¼
Time money	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	2½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	2½
Cleveland	2	Copenhagen	2½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	4½
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	5½
Minneapolis	3	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	2½	Oslo	3½
Richmond	3	Paris	3
San Francisco	2	Prague	3½
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	3
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	3	Tokyo	3.65
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.88½	$4.88⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.88¾	4.89	8.2397
France—franc	.0655	.0657½	.0663
Belgium—belga	.2213	.2226	.2254
Switz'l'd—franc	.3211	.3226	.3267
Italy—lira	.0847	.0851	.0891
Germany—mark	.3985	.4003	.4033
Holland—florin	.2520	.2518	.4537
Sweden—krona	.2520	.2518	.4537
Norway—krone	.2183	.2180	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1355	.1368	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0095	.0094	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1900	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0418	.0418	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0417¾	.0417¾	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.2965	.2965	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1885	.1885	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0444½	.0444½	.0748
Roumania—lei	.0100¾	.0100¾	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0227½	.0227½	.0298
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.4400	.4375	*
Shanghai—dol	.3559	.3550	*
India—rupee	.3693	.3680	.6180
Japan—yen	.2850	.2845	.8440
Java—florin	.6735	.6763	.6806
Phil Islnds—peso	.4988	.4988	.5000
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5743	.5738	.9613
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3258	.3260	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0830	.0820	.2025
Chile—peso	.0850	.0900	.2060
Peru—sol	.2693	.2353	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8038	.8070	1.7310
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	12:15 p.m.	Net Chg
January	12.43	12.47	12.43	12.47	+.02
March	12.51	12.51	12.47	12.47	—.01
May	12.57	12.57	12.54	12.54	
July	12.58	12.58	12.54	12.54	—.01
October	12.51	12.51	12.47	12.48	
December	12.57	12.57	12.52	12.52	—.03

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	6.85	6.85	6.80	6.80	—.02
March	6.87	6.88	6.83	6.83	—.01
May	6.84	6.85	6.80	6.80	—.01
July	6.82	6.82	6.78	6.78	
October	6.74	6.75	6.70	6.70	

Tone at close steady.

Relief Payments Called Menace To U. S. Credit

Adoption of Less Costly Measures Would Help Avert Difficulties

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Eventual exhaustion of government credit is threatened by the policy of meeting relief needs through borrowing, according to the Business Conditions Weekly of the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

This, however, it was pointed out, could be averted by the adoption of less expensive relief measures, curtailment of ordinary expenditures so as to permit the inclusion of relief payments in the ordinary budget, and a general lowering of wage rates throughout the nation so that business can afford to absorb the unemployed.

The federal budget submitted to Congress on Jan. 7 provided more than ample justification for all the fears expressed in various quarters during the last year that expenditures would not be curtailed during the current year, that the budget would not be balanced next year, and that the increase in the debt would not be halted when the debt reached $31,833,000,000 as was outlined in the budget message of a year ago.

Instead of balancing the budget in the fiscal year 1935-1936 as was planned a year ago, the Government now proposes to spend $8,520,000,000, or practically as much as during the current fiscal year.

Even though the Government hopefully expects some increase in receipts, receipts will fail by almost as wide a margin to meet expenditures next year as they promise to do during the current year.

The deficit next year is estimated at $4,528,000,000. New borrowings next year, however, are expected to be about $900,000,000 smaller than during the current year due partly to a smaller deficit as the result of larger receipts and partly to larger withdrawals from the Treasury. At the same time, new borrowings next year are expected to total $3,152,000,000 which is still a substantial figure.

The public debt next year will be thus increased to another new high record of $34,239,000,000.

The prospective increase in the public debt is one of the most discouraging aspects of the economic outlook. It is not, however, the planned increase in the debt which is the chief source of worry but the possibility that the budget will not be balanced in 1936-1937 or in subsequent years and that the debt will continue to increase.

In fact, at the present time, this is more a probability than a possibility. This year, the Administration made no statement as to when it expected to balance the budget as it did last year. It intimated that the deficit would continue as long as there was need for relief since the abandonment of relief was out of the question and since no attempt would be made to meet relief needs out of the ordinary budget as is done in England.

A Practical Financial Stewardship

EXPERIENCE is nowhere of more importance than in the management of property. If you wish to free yourself from the care of your investments, you may delegate the management of all or a part of your property to Old Colony Trust Company as Trustee under a Living Trust, reserving the right to amend or revoke the Trust at any time. This practical financial stewardship may be yours at small cost.

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We cordially endorse the Emergency Campaign of 1935
DO YOUR SHARE!

Pennsylvania Is Still Unbeaten In League Play

Columbia Five Closely Pressing Leaders—Harvard Wins

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

	Won	Lost	Points For	Agst	P C
Pennsylvania	4	0	111	73	1.000
Columbia	3	0	109	76	1.000
Dartmouth	2	2	105	125	.500
Princeton	2	3	135	134	.400
Harvard	1	3	80	100	.250
Yale	0	2	43	67	.000
Cornell	0	2	44	52	.000

Another week of play in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League finds University of Pennsylvania still at the top of the standing, but closely pressed by Columbia University. Penn has won four straight games, while the Lions have captured three. Columbia, however, has scored 109 points in these three contests, for an average of slightly better than 36 points per game. Penn's 111 points in four engagements brings an average of almost 28 points per contest. Penn's defensive record is outstanding, however.

One of the foremost games of the season was played at Cambridge last Saturday evening and resulted in a 29-to-17 victory for Harvard over Cornell. It was the Crimson's first Eastern League triumph since it first entered the circuit at the beginning of last year. Richard C. Boys '35, center and guard, starred for Harvard. The results of games to date follow:

Pennsylvania	26	Harvard	16
Pennsylvania	30	Dartmouth	22
Pennsylvania	32	Harvard	23
Pennsylvania	23	Yale	12
Columbia	28	Princeton	23
Columbia	44	Yale	31
Columbia	37	Dartmouth	22
Dartmouth	27	Princeton	26
Dartmouth	34	Princeton	32
Princeton	25	Harvard	18
Princeton	29	Cornell	27
Harvard	23	Cornell	17

By piling up 12 points in Dartmouth's recent victory over Princeton, A. E. Bonniwell '35, forward, took undisputed possession of the lead in the individual scoring race. His nearest rival, R. L. Freeman 35, Pennsylvania center, was tied for first place one week ago. W. T. Tilden 3d '36, Princeton forward, has converted the most free throws, 11. Bonniwell, of course, has made the most floor baskets. The individual scorers follow:

Player, position, college	Goals Flr	Fl	Pts
A. E. Bonniwell '35, f. Dartmouth	17	9	43
R. L. Freeman '35, c. Pennsylvania	14	7	35
W. D. Nash '36, g. Columbia	15	5	35
F. A. O'Donnell '35, f-g. Pennsylv'ia	13	5	31
J. L. Grebauskas '35, g-f. Princet'n	10	7	27
H. A. MacMillan '35, f-g. Princet'n	11	5	27
A. Ganzenmuller Jr. '37, f. Col'bia	10	6	26
J. P. Jones '36, c. Princeton	8	7	23
H. H. Kozloff '35, f. Pennsylv'a	8	3	19
W. T. Tilden 3d '36, f. Princeton	4	11	19
K. A. Hashagen '35, g. Pennsylv'ia	7	4	18
T. B. Tomb '35, f. Columbia	8	1	17
L. S. White '37, f. Harvard	8	1	17
R. C. Boys '35, g-c. Harvard	5	5	15
J. R. McKernan '36, c. Dartmouth	5	5	15
L. M. Freed '36, g-f. Cornell	6	3	15
J. J. Casey Jr. '37, c. Columbia	5	4	14
J. C. Wilson Jr. 35, f. Cornell	6	2	14
S. Krivitsky '35, f-g. Dartmouth	3	7	13
J. G. Grady '36, f. Harvard	4	5	13
J. G. Davis '35, g-f. Dartmouth	3	5	11
P. S. Cleaveland '35, f-g. D'tmouth	5	1	11
E. H. Whitehead '35, f. Princeton	5	1	11
R. L. Nevitt '36, g-f. Princeton	4	3	11
L. M. Kelley '37, g. Yale	3	4	10
D. A. Grey Jr. '37, c. Harvard	5	0	10
C. Kollinites '37, g-f. Harvard	3	4	10
J. H. Vollmer '37, g. Columbia	3	4	10
R. G. Fletcher Jr. '35, g. Harvard	4	1	9
F. W. Hubbell '35, g. Dartmouth	4	1	9
E. J. Miles Jr. '35, g. Yale	2	5	9
F. D. Sauter '37, g. Princeton	3	2	8
P. C. Klein '35, f. Yale	3	2	8
D. P. Crowley '36, f. Columbia	3	1	7
T. E. Wilson '36S, c. Yale	3	1	7
E. D. Wilson '36S, c. Yale	2	3	7

Leads Crimson

By a Staff Photographer

Capt. Richard C. Boys '35
Harvard Varsity Basketball Team

W. H. Foote, '35, g. Cornell	3	0	6
W. J. Tanseer '35, g-f, Pennsylv'a.	2	2	6
L. A. Downer '36, c-g. Cornell	2	0	4
E. B. Murray '35, c. Princeton	2	0	4
R. P. Lavietes '36, f. Harvard	1	1	3
C. L. Crawford '37, g. Princeton	1	1	3
J. B. O'Brien '36, c. Dartmouth	1	1	3
W. C. Eisenberg '37, f. Cornell	1	1	3
S. L. Ridolfi '36, g. Princeton	1	0	2
R. A. Hanger '37, f. Pennsylvania	1	0	2
R. C. Ernst '36, f. Harvard	1	0	2
James DeAngelis '36S, f. Yale	0	2	2
G. F. Stofer '37, g. Cornell	1	0	2
T. W. Stephenson '37, f. Harvard	0	1	1

Eight Will Represent Yale in Boston Meet

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24 (AP)—Yale will be represented by eight men at the William C. Prout Memorial Games to be held at the Boston Garden on Jan. 26 under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus, it was disclosed today at the university.

In the mile relay event, Yale will meet Massachusetts Institute of Technology, last year's winner. The Yale mile relay team is composed of Murray Pope '37 of New York City, last year's freshman captain; David E. Swift '36 of Center, Colo.; Harry J. Miller Jr. '36S of Pittsburgh, Penna., and Richard Zellner '36 of Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Badman '37 of Wilkes Barre, Penna., will represent Yale in the high jump. He is expected to do better than six feet.

Allan J. Ryan '36 and George W. Allen '36, both of Brooklyn, will compete in the 1000-yard race for the Bishop Cheverus Trophy. David T. Dellinger '36 of Wakefield, Mass., is entered in the two-mile race for the Leo Larivee Trophy.

The meet will open the 1935 track season for Yale.

Roderich Menzel's Desire To Appear in Action Films Started Tennis Movement

By the Associated Press

LONDON—All because Roderich Menzel of Czechoslovakia is a big fellow and would look very handsome in the movies, a blow has been struck for amateur tennis which has developed world reverberations.

But for the fact that Menzel, the Davis Cup star, aspired to make a little pocket money by appearing in a series of action films, Czechoslovakia's tennis association never would have started a movement to have the rule banning such activity rescinded.

And if the Czechs hadn't made the first move in that direction, the powerful English Lawn Tennis Association would never have had the spunk to support it, much as its members might have yearned to do so. Somebody might have accused them of acting through selfish motives—making an obvious effort to keep their most valuable star, Frederick J. Perry, from turning professional—and that would never have done.

'Dark Secret'

Perry, they knew (although it was supposed to have been kept a dark secret) had made a series of action films here before leaving on his tour of America and Australia. Bill Tilden, the most arrant of the pros, had given a running commentary on Perry's footwork, etc. If that film ever were released, they realized, Perry would from that moment belong to the money clan and cease to be a valuable asset of the English L. T. A. and Wimbledon, Inc.

It is not difficult, then, to picture the joy of the English association when it received a letter from the Czechs, saying that at the next general meeting of the International Federation in Paris in March they would introduce a resolution to rescind that section of rule 23 which prohibits amateur tennis players, and particularly Menzel, from making movies.

Full House

Sir Samuel Hoare, president of the English association, called a meeting almost instantly. He was greeted by a full house, the word having gotten around that the Czechs needed moral support.

Herbert Roper-Barrett, captain of Britain's Davis Cup team and chairman of the meeting, paused only to hang up his hat before proposing that England's delegation to the Paris meeting support the Czechs, right up to the hilt. Present-day views on the question of amateur status, he urged, are not those of the time when the rules were formulated.

There was no need for a second to the motion. Fifty-seven out of the 61 members present were on their feet before Roper-Barrett could sit down.

It will be necessary at the regular Paris meeting to call an "extraordinary session" for the purpose of voting to rescind the rule, but that should be easy. The "extraordinary session" can be held the next day.

Fish Wants Harvard Football Team Feared

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Richard C. Harlow, recently named Harvard football coach, yesterday told a group of Crimson graduates in Congress he would give "all I have" toward bringing the Cambridge eleven back to gridiron promise.

Harlow spoke at a luncheon given in his honor by Hamilton Fish, Representative from New York and an All-America tackle at Harvard in 1908-09. Some 20 former Harvard players and a number of other congressmen who played at other colleges attended the luncheon in a private dining room in the Capitol building.

"Football rightly applied and vigorously played is a fine thing for young men," Harlow said. "Congress has an example in you men here that football has done you no harm.

"There is one thing I can say for football. That is I have never seen a college football player heading an atheist society or leading a parade of Communists."

Fish told Harlow the Harvard alumni wanted him to build a team that would be feared and respected.

"We don't expect victories all the time, but we want a team that will be respected. We are for you, win or lose," he said.

College Basketball Results

Army 29, North Carolina 19.
Ball State Teachers 22, DePauw 18.
Franklin & Marshall 46, Drexel 25.
Glenville (W. Va.) 44, Fairmont 42.
Guilford College 36, W. Carolina T. 20.
Illinois College 60, Eureka 24.
Midland 43, Wayne Teachers 27.
Navy 55, Western Maryland 20.
Pittsburgh 38, Westminster 32.
Syracuse 28, Union (N. Y.) 21.
Vanderbilt 47, Sewanee 21.
Wesleyan (Conn.) 25, Mass. State 22.
Wooster 55, John Carroll 26.

Favorites All Survive

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 24 (AP)—Second-round match play in the fifth annual Miami-Biltmore amateur golf tournament got under way today. The 36-hole final is scheduled for Saturday. Curtis Bryan Jr. of Miami, who won last year, took an easy 5-and-4 victory over Bob Odom of Garden City, L. I., yesterday. Jack Vilas Sr. of Evanston Ill., beat Claude Jones of Miami, 1 up (19 holes), and his son, Jack Jr., took the measure of John C. Crews of Miami, 1 up. James S. Tupper of Nashville, Tenn., beat Everett G. Livesay of Columbus, Ohio, 1 up, and John Cummings Jr. of Memphis, Tenn., whipped Stanley Karon of New York, 5 and 4, in other matches.

Speed Skaters Invited

ST., LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 24 (AP)—Eddie Schroeder of Chicago and Miss Kit Klein of Buffalo, star speed skaters, have been invited to compete in the world ice championship at Oslo, Norway, Feb. 14-15, Henry Kemper, president of the National Amateur Skating Union, said yesterday.

Champions Enter Ski Meet

CANTON, S. D., Jan. 24 (AP)—Casper Oimen, United States champion; Roy Mikelson, a former titleholder, and Harold Sorenson, Norfolk, Conn., are among entrants from 15 states in all classes of the United States ski tournament to be held here Saturday and Sunday.

Walter Brown Topped I. L. Pitching Averages

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—Large Walter Brown outshone all International Baseball League pitching rivals during the 1934 season, the official averages reveal.

The big right-hander of the Newark Bears led the league in effectiveness with 2.56 earned runs per nine-inning game; pitched the most complete games, 21; worked the most innings, 239; won the most games, 20; pitched the most shutouts, 6; and had the best won and lost record with 20 won and six lost for an average of .769.

Vito Tamulis, Newark, ranked second to Brown in effectiveness with an earned run percentage of 2.74. Norbert Kleinke and Johnny Michaels of Rochester, Jack Larocca of Newark, Gene Schott of Toronto and Johnny Salveson of Montreal trailed the two leaders in that order although at some distance back. Kleinke, in third place, allowed 3.27 earned runs per game.

The outstanding individual feats were turned in by Brown and by two Albany flingers, Arthur Jones and Darrell (Cy) Blanton. Brown worked one stretch of 33 consecutive innings in which the opposition failed to score on him. Jones pitched the season's only nine-inning no-hit, no-run game, against Baltimore July 4. Blanton, in winning the year's strikeout honors with 165, fanned 20 men in a game.

Tailer Edges Hyde, 2 and 1

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 24 (AP)—Favorites again advanced in the championship flight of the annual Lake Worth golf tournament yesterday. A stiff northwest wind, tinged with a slight chill, sent scores soaring. T. Suffern Tailer, New York, ran into trouble before defeating William H. Hyde of Ridgeway, Penna., 2 and 1. Tommy Goodwin, Monroe, N. Y., defending champion, met his last year's finalist opponent and after a see-saw battle finally won on the in round after Manuel Ortuno, West Palm Beach, tossed away all chances to win. Artuno rounded the turn 1 up, but quickly ran into a brace of pars as Goodwin began shooting championship golf to win at 4 and 3.

College Hockey Result

Clarkson 4, Yale 3.

Arkansas Five Takes Lead In Southwest Race

Razorbacks Undefeated in Four Basketball Games to Date

Southwest Conference Basketball Standing

	W	L	For	Agst	P.C.
Arkansas	4	0	151	93	1.000
Texas A. & M.	2	1	119	111	.667
Texas	3	2	174	153	.600
So. Methodist	2	2	126	112	.500
Rice	2	3	156	156	.400
Baylor	1	2	75	116	.333
Tex. Christian	0	4	89	143	.000

Games This Week

Friday: Baylor at Texas A. & M. Saturday: Baylor at Rice.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 24—The University of Arkansas regime that reigned over Southwest Conference basketball during the latter part of the '20's, loomed as likely successors to Texas Christian University's crown this week. The Razorbacks, the only quintet in the Conference to win as many as five straight cage championships, chalked up their third and fourth consecutive victories last week, while the University of Texas cagers faltered and lost a pair of contests, leaving the Porkers with the only clean slate in the Conference.

The Arkansas five established itself as the favorite two weeks ago by defeating the highly touted Rice Owls in a brace of games. Last week the Hogs served further notice on Conference quintets by beating Texas Christian University, 1934 titlists, twice.

Texas, whose claims on the 1935 crown were looked upon most favorably two weeks ago after victories over Texas Christian and Southern Methodist, slumped considerably during the week. The Steers lost to Texas A. & M. by one point, and then were conquered by Southern Methodist University.

A defeat by this same Mustang five earlier in the week has nearly put the finishing touches on Rice's chances for the title. With four defeats marked against its record, the Texas Christians have little or no chance of retaining the cage crown.

While Texas was losing ground and Southern Methodist gaining, the "dark-horse" team of the race came to the front. After nosing out the Longhorns by one point, Texas A. & M. journeyed to Waco and defeated by a wide margin the Baylor University Bears to gain second position in the standing.

Approaching examinations at a majority of the colleges causes a slack in basketball games for the next two weeks. Baylor University invades South Texas this week end, meeting Texas A. & M. Friday night and Rice Institute Saturday night, the only contests on the schedule.

Arkansas can rest assured its hold on first place will be secure until Feb. 8 and 9. On those dates the Razorbacks play Baylor in their first after-examination games. The leading Conference scorers follow:

Player, Team	Goals Field	Foul	Pts
J. S. Gray, Texas	18	13	49
Taft Moody, Arkansas	20	9	49
Paul Briggs, S. M. U.	13	17	43
J. R. Francis, Texas	18	5	41
C. C. Wilhite, S. M. U.	12	8	32
T. L. Hutto, Texas A. & M.	13	6	32
H. L. Poole, Arkansas	11	6	28
Darrell Lester, T. C. U.	7	12	26
Harry Journeay, Rice	7	12	26

Wesleyan Books 13 Games

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 24 (AP)—Wesleyan University's baseball team is to play 13 games this season it was announced yesterday by Dr. Edgar Fauver, professor of physical education at the university. A highlight is a home game with United States Military Academy in this city April 27. The schedule: April 20, Conn. State at Storrs; 24, Clark; 27, Army. May 2, Bowdoin; 4, Amherst; 11, Mass. State at Amherst; 14, Trinity; 18, Williams at Williamstown, Mass.; 22, Trinity at Hartford; 25, Amherst at Amherst; 29, Springfield at Springfield; 30, Conn. State. June 15, Williams.

Sporting Around the Hub

WHILE storm conditions forced postponement of the New Haven-at-Philadelphia game last night, no such interference will hamper the Quebec-Cub contest at the Boston Arena tonight. Quebec players have been staying here in the city, and transportation troubles are eliminated, regardless of storm conditions. New interest is awakened in the Cubs tonight because of the appearance of Jerry Shannon, left winger obtained in trade with St. Louis Eagles for Frank Jerwa. Shannon is expensive just now, due to the fact that Gene Carrigan, another Cub player, has gone to St. Louis until Frank Jerwa is ready to play.

* * *

Shannon has worked at center in some practice sessions with Red Jackson on left wing, but their positions normally are reversed. Quebec Beavers have won four out of six games played with the Cubs this season. They won all four played in Quebec and lost the two played on Boston ice. The Beavers worked out on Arena ice yesterday noon and appeared to be in great condition.

* * *

Beavers have a good opportunity to lessen the Cub lead by winning this evening and repeating Saturday night, tonight being the first of the two-game series with the local team at the Arena.

* * *

Fencing season opens tomorrow night for the Boston Y. M. C. A. swordsmen with a dual meet with the foilsmen from Boston College. The match will be held in the Samuel Johnson gymnasium at the Huntington Avenue branch, Boston Y. M. C. A., starting at 8 o'clock. The Boston team will be composed of Capt. Edward Lennon, Felix Bonillia, Richard Shaner and Robert Tabachnick.

* * *

Patsy Natalie of Chicago, noted billiard instructor, will appear at the Boston Athletic Association, Exeter Street, at 7:00 p. m., tomorrow, for the purpose of giving free instructions on the fundamentals of the billiard game, as well as an exhibition of fancy shots. His appearance here is in connection with the National "Better Billiards" program which is sponsored by the National Billiard Association of America.

* * *

Natalie was born in Italy in 1896 and first became interested in the billiard game at the age of 10 years in that country. Two years later he came to America and after leaving school secured a position in a bowling alley in Stamford, Conn., where he seriously took up the pocket billiard game.

* * *

Natalie's first major competition was at the age of 23 when he entered the New York State tournament in which he tied for first place but lost in the play-off. This defeat, however, made him more determined to keep on with the game and as a result he has played in all the world's tournaments since 1925. Patsy is a devoted lover of the opera. He has a high-run record of 257 which he scored in Jacksonville, Florida in 1919. In a contest with Ralph Greenleaf, the then world's champion, Natalie gained the first honor of defeating Greenleaf three out of four games. This occured in Philadelphia in 1924.

* * *

Natalie is of a genial disposition and is a strong devotee to the billiard game. He is at all times willing to assist those who show any interest in taking up this recreation and he has taught such well-known players as Marcel Camp, James Caras, and others. Natalie has held the New York State championship title and the Chicago All-Star title four times. The latter he still retains.

* * *

Nearly 50 of the entrants for the water sports program of the New England indoor championship canoe meet, to be sponsored by the New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show at Mechanics Building starting Feb. 2, and which has been sanctioned by the American Canoe Association, staged an exhibition and trials at the tank of the Hyde Park Y. M. C. A. last evening. Among those participating were the present national outdoor tilting champions, Richard Kunan and Leo Volk, and the New England outdoor tilting champions, the Bingham Brothers of Dedham, Mass. Other entrants included Charles Barnes, James L. Fitch, John D. Green, Joseph Hasenfus, Paul Malewicz, Jacob Stutz, Albert J. Volk and Leo F. Volk.

* * *

Entries were filed for the women's meet to take place Sunday afternoon, Feb. 3. Among the local entrants were Madeline Motte, Ethel Crossley, Gertrude Gibson, Mary Cronin, Emma Smith and Virginia Gibson of the Dedham auxiliary and Ethel Besso of Waltham. The events of the exhibition last night were cedar shell tandem, tilting, canoe filling contest and hand paddle.

* * *

Commander C. H. S. Tracy, R. D., R. H. R., will be the guest speaker at the next Dog Watch on Monday evening at the winter quarters of the Boston Yacht Club, 5 Rowes Wharf.

Seeking a British Backer for Sailing Duel Across Ocean

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Sponsored by Canadian High Commissioner Howard G. Ferguson, a group of amateur yachtsmen here are seeking a British backer and cash prizes for a proposed 3000-mile transatlantic race between the Bluenose and Gertrude L. Thebaud, fleetest of Canadian and United Sttaes fishing schooners.

The proposed sailing duel, which would be one of the features of the King's jubilee, drew nearer a reality when it became known that the Royal Ocean Racing Club might sponsor the race.

The Bluenose's skipper, Capt. Angus Walters, already has said he is willing to pit his boat, holder of the National Fishermen's Trophy, against her United States rival in a race across the ocean, and Capt. Ben Pine of the Gertrude L. Thebauld, is willing to accept the challenge.

If the necessary financial backing can be arranged, and the race is staged, the two yachts would spend five months barnstorming through British ports and perhaps race back to America to stage a real official battle for the cup the Bluenose has held for 13 years.

If the latter race is held this year, it will be the first time in more than three years that the Canadian and United States boats have matched their sailing skill. In the fall of 1931, off Halifax, Bluenose took two straight from her rival.

Canadians Defeat Last U. S. Pair, 2—1

MONTREAL, Jan. 24 (AP)—Frank Rericha of New York and William Aydelotte of Schenectady, N. Y., the last United States pair, were eliminated from the Canadian covered ccurt tennis championship doubles tournament yesterday by Jack Reitman and Harry Cardall of Montreal, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Albert Stitt of Boston, partnered by Stuart Veysey of Montreal, also suffered elimination, this U. S.-Canadian combination bowing to Roland Longtin and Paul Emard of Montreal, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.

In singles, Rericha breezed through his second-round match, defeating Sir Hermant of Toronto, 6—0, 6—1, while Aydelotte was disposing of E. Savard of Montreal, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3. Stitt was beaten by Bill Piggott of Hamilton, 6—4, 6—4.

International Star Class Races Postponed

HAVANA, Jan. 24 (AP)—A howling norther beat down on Havana last night, causing postponement of the opening of the international star class yacht races scheduled for today.

High waves were leaping over Havana's seawall, bringing nothing but gloom to the 22 skippers who had hoped to sail the first of three races for the Bacardi trophy today.

Rafael Posso, chairman of the racing committee, expressed the hope that the seas would subside before Friday. "If they do," he said, "the first leg of the midwinter championship will be sailed Friday and the postponed race will be moved back to Sunday or sailed after the completion of the regular schedule."

Springfield vs. Army

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 24 (AP)—Springfield College will play Army in Football in 1936, according to an announcement last night by H. S. Degroat, faculty manager of athletics. The game a year from next fall is to be played at West Point, N. Y., on Oct. 24. Springfield and Army last clashed on the gridiron in 1921. The Springfield-Brown series will be suspended for an indefinite period after the 1935 game.

Swimming Meet Postponed

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 24 (AP)—The swimming meet scheduled here last night between Yale and Springfield College was postponed late yesterday until a week from last night, because of the inability of the Yale team to reach here on account of a severe snowstorm.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Yachting in British Waters

IF THE United States fisherman Gertrude L. Thebaud and the Bluenose of Lunenburg engage in the dual sailing contest across the Atlantic Ocean, then spend four or five weeks in barnstorming through British ports and possibly race back across the Atlantic, now being proposed, British yachtsmen are going to have one of the busiest and most interesting racing seasons that they have had in their home waters in many a day. Not only will these two famous fishing schooners, their equally famous skippers—Angus Walters of the Bluenose and Ben Pine of the Thebaud—and their crews of "old salts" give the British yachtsmen a close-up of the way the professional fisherman handles his sailing vessel, but they will show them a kind of racing which they have seldom, if ever, seen before, especially under strenuous wind and water conditions. In addition to the fishermen, the Yankee is to appear in British waters. There are many persons who believe that Yankee is a faster yacht than Rainbow, which defended the America's Cup last fall, and it is to be hoped that she will have a chance to race Endeavour, the unsuccessful challenger of 1934. And, while these events will be taking place across the Atlantic, the program shows that there is going to be plenty of fine yacht racing in American waters.

* * *

A Splendid Idea

Reports from Columbus, Ohio, state that a project is on foot to get the United States to use some of the $4,000,000,000 which Congress has been asked to appropriate as a public works fund in the erection of 500 inclosed baseball parks throughout the country. This is a splendid idea, and it is to be hoped that it will receive the serious consideration of those who decide on the projects which are to be undertaken. Rightly placed, these parks should not only supply a suitable place for wholesome recreation and the development of future baseball stars, but they should prove profitable financial investments and in time pay back to the Government much of the money which was used in their construction.

* * *

Those Yale Swimming Teams

One of the intercollegiate sports questions which will undoubtedly be answered some day is when and what college will be the first to break the victorious string of the Yale varsity swimming team. When the Yale mermen defeated Wesleyan University last Saturday in their dual meet, it was the 129th consecutive victory for the sons of Eli. If this is not a record for consecutive victories in any one intercollegiate sports competition, it must come pretty close to it. R. J. H. Kiputh is the coach who handles the Blue aquatic teams, and we have never heard of any old graduate trying to get him removed. He has certainly been very successful in his teaching, and is recognized as one of the best swimming coaches in the entire country.

Shoemaker, Courtney Win at Pocket Billiards

U. S. Amateur Pocket-Billiard Championship

Player and Home	W	L	B I	P C
J. H. Shoemaker, New York	3	0	12	1.000
Herbert Lindley, Min'apolis	3	0	16	1.000
Herbert Courtney, N. York	2	0	16	1.000
Larry Wolf, St. Louis	2	0	34	1.000
O. A. Joannisse, Detroit	0	2	—	.000
Lewis Matthews, Chicago	0	2	—	.000
Walter Flynn, New Haven	0	3	—	.000
Al Broder, Philadelphia	0	3	—	.000

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24 (AP)—J. Howard Shoemaker, defending champion, and Herbert Courtney, both of New York, last night won their matches in the national amateur pocket billiards championship, Shoemaker defeating Lewis Matthews, Chicago, 125 to 55 in 24 innings and Courtney downing Al Broder, Philadelphia, 125 to 120 in 16 innings.

In the afternoon games, Howard Lindley, Minneapolis, defeated Omer Joannisse, Detroit, 125 to 68 in 31 innings, and Larry Wolf, St. Louis, defeated Walter Flynn, New Haven, 125 to 101 in 44 innings.

Arie Wins Doubles Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 24—Mark Arie of Champaign, Ill., won the annual mid-winter doubles trap-shooting championship title here yesterday with a score of 181. H. C. Jones of East Alton, Ill., holder of the amateur claybird championship of North America, was second with 172. This was the second successive victory for Arie in the tournament.

Can-Am Game Postponed

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Canadian-American League game between the New Haven Eagles and Philadelphia Arrows, scheduled for last night, was postponed until tonight.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
London	14	2	10	37	62	28
Detroit	13	6	9	70	54	28
Buffalo	12	5	12	63	57	24
Cleveland	12	0	12	62	68	24
Windsor	10	4	12	56	58	20
Syracuse	9	1	15	59	68	18

Results Jan. 23
Cleveland 3, Buffalo 2.
Detroit 1, Windsor 1, overtime.

Hamilton Withdraws

CLINTON, N. Y., Jan. 24 (AP)—Dr. Frank H. Ristine, chairman of the faculty committee on undergraduate activities, last night announced Hamilton College has decided to withdraw from the New York State Intercollegiate Conference. Dr. Ristine said the action was taken because of a new conference rule requiring members to schedule four interconference football games annually.

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E. W. Edwards & Son
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Afternoon Tea Daily 2:30-5 20c to 40c
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with PHILIP MERIVALE
GUILD THEATRE, 52d W. of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40, Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

S. N. BEHRMAN'S play
Rain From Heaven
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Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

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THE MUSICAL HIT
Production conceived and directed by HASSARD SHORT
"THE GREAT WALTZ"
Book by Moss Hart Music by Johann Strauss
Dances by Albertina Rasch
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Mat (Wed. and Sat.), 55c-$2.20
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We don't want to carry over any furs into the spring season. That is why we are offering every fur coat in our stock at a lower price than we expect to see in a long time. It will be well worth your while to buy now and enjoy the benefit of your savings for many years to come. A few of the many values are listed. Most of these coats are one of a kind.

- Natural Muskrat swagger coat with pleated Johnny collar. Now $100
- Argentine Broadtail* coat with silhouette lines. Squirrel collar. Now $119
- Raccoon sports coat with Johnny collar. Now $135
- Silver Muskrat coat with silhouette lines. "Windblown" Johnny collar. Now $145
- Caracul swagger coat in safari brown. Notched Johnny collar. Now $165
- Hudson Seal** swagger coat with rippled, windblown collar. Now $185
- Chekiang Caracul coat with silhouette lines and windblown collar. Black. Now $225
- Grey Krimmer coat with silhouette lines. Now $275
- Alaska Seal coat with Johnny collar. U. S. Government stamped skins. Now $375
- Japanese Mink coat with silhouette lines. Windblown collar. Now $395

* processed lamb ** dyed muskrat
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B	E	L	■	S	T Y
A	L	A	■	O	R E
N	E V	A	■	O	S
■	V	A	U	E	T
F	A	■	K	I	T E
A	T	A	■	L	E O
R	E	I	■	E	R Y

Cost Cuts Found To Reach Schools Before State Jobs

Tax and Debt Situation of Oklahoma Set Forth in Research Figures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Schools and highways were responsible for more than two-thirds of the slashes made in Government expenditures in the last three years in Oklahoma, while other units made only grudging concessions to demands for lower taxes.

Figures released by Dr. J. M. Ashton, research director of the Oklahoma State Chamber of Commerce, reveal that Oklahoma units of government cut expenses from $127,412,233 in 1931 to $100,767,601 in 1933, a slash of 20 per cent.

Bearing out charges that schools, and not politically controlled government departments, were suffering from expense slashes, Dr. Ashton found that $18,383,857 of the $26,644,632 saved in 1933, as compared to 1931, came from schools and highways. Common schools accounted for $8,752,015 and highways for $9,631,842. Another million could be added to school cuts, which came off college expenditures.

Interest Payments

Charitable activities suffered cuts from $1,866,895 to $1,358,379, but the care of prisoners in 1933 cost $1,828,864, as compared to $1,425,495 in 1931.

Debt service—payments of interest and principal on borrowed money—was hardly affected. Payments in 1931 in all units was $23,443,693; and in 1933 they were $23,253,622.

The debt problem is made even more serious by officials spending to the full extent of their appropriations, even though the tax money is not collected. Oklahoma officials issued $23,398,842 in nonpayable warrants in two years; "hot checks" for salaries and other government expenditures, which, under the law, draw 6 per cent interest. This total, with warrants from prior years, makes Oklahoma's outstanding warrants total $33,763,186 for county, city, and school districts, not to mention the State's $13,348,181 deficit.

Oklahoma's total debt is $245,305,149, on which Dr. Ashton estimates the debt service in 1933-34 will total $26,250,000. He expresses the view that this State is but little worse off, perhaps, than other states in the Union. "We have the figures. That is the only difference," Dr. Ashton observed.

Political Opposition

The research director has many proposals for eliminating expense, but he admits that almost any of them will entail conflict with powerful political groups. His chief proposal is for Oklahoma to adopt a "pay as we go" basis, "just like any other business or family. If officials don't have it, they can't spend it, and issue a nonpayable warrant." He believes that such an arrangement will cause immediate saving.

Other proposals are for elimination, consolidation and reorganization of "our entire state governmental system for the age of automobiles and good roads, instead of for the horse and buggy age of two or three decades ago."

"But whatever we do with our figures, lawmakers have no excuse for not knowing just what the situation is," he added.

Ladder Easy Fit In Hauptmann Car

(Continued from Page 1)

checking, comparisons, markings, and, above all, the finding of a piece of wood purportedly from the attic of the Hauptmann home in its crude frame work.

As impersonal as a college lecturer he spread on the records yesterday what the State called its most "devastating" evidence since the trial started more than three weeks ago.

Painstakingly, Mr. Koehler showed the eight men and four women of the jury photographs he said demonstrated that both the ladder upright and the floor board from the Hauptmann attic were cut from the same piece of wood.

Grain Markings

He showed how grain markings were supposedly the same in both pieces and how the finishing knives of the planer mill left identical marks on each.

He led them through the story of his long search from a southern lumber mill to a Bronx lumber yard, to the Sourland Hills, and thence to the Hauptmann home.

Mr. Koehler took up Hauptmann's plane, and turned the courtroom into a workshop as he demonstrated its markings—tell-tale markings like a man's finger print.

He picked out chisel marks in the ladder wood, and then, with the chisel picked up near the Lindbergh home, demonstrated how it fitted the indentation in the wood. Next, he showed them the chisel and the tool kit owned by Hauptmann. Without comment, he bade them compare the chisel found in the Sourland Hills and the kit from which one chisel was missing.

Hauptmann's Saws

He brought in Hauptmann's saws and the wood clamps in Hauptmann's tool chest. He linked their markings with those on the ladder.

Throughout his lengthy testimony, the defense fought hard—but usually unsuccessfully—against each additional item of evidence.

When he first examined the kidnap ladder, Mr. Koehler related, he found the mill planing knives had left indelible marks.

By examining these marks under a microscope, he said he learned there were eight knives in the planing cylinders on the top and bottom of the finishing machines, and six knives in the side cylinders. He measured and found the board moved .86 of an inch each time the knife cylinder revolved.

That was his initial clue. This is what he did with it:

"I made a thorough canvass of all planing mills from New York City to Alabama. There are 1598 altogether, and I found only 25 firms that had a planer with eight knives in the top and bottom cutter heads and six in side heads.

"Two of those I could rule out because they did not dress one by four (the board size) stock, that size.

Samples from Firms

"I got samples from the other 23 firms and I found only one of those firms made revolution marks of the same spacing as on the ladder rail. All the others made wider or narrower revolution marks."

"What firm was that?" Attorney General Wilentz asked.

"That was the M. G. & J. J. Dorn Company in McCormick, South Carolina."

He visited the mill, he said, and found a special pulley, accounting for the revolution speed, had been installed in October, 1929, and that some 45 carloads of lumber had been finished by the planer prior to the kidnaping. The shipments had gone to 25 different firms.

"Now this lumber in the bottom rails of the ladder showed some peculiar defects, due to an irregularity in the cutting edge of some of the knives in the machine," Mr. Koehler said.

Defect in Lumber

"Knowing that the knives have to be resharpened periodically, I knew that defect would not be found in all the lumber that was shipped out from that mill."

The expert recounted how he visited most of the 25 yards which received shipments during the period in question. Finally he came to the Bronx lumberyard.

"I found a sample of lumber at the yard of the National Lumber & Millwork Company which showed exactly the same defect in planing on one edge as occurred on the ladder rail. . . . I was convinced that I had found the yard from which this ladder, these ladder rails, were obtained."

The date was Nov. 29, 1933, almost a year before Hauptmann's arrest. After the arrest that ladder upright which differed from the other wood used in its construction was explained, in Koehler's mind, by the missing length from the attic floorboard.

Boston Art Notes

Stanley Woodward

Stanley Woodward has specialized for many years on the seacoast; his favorite moment that in which a tall breaker has dashed against the rocks; when foam and spray veil the watery edge. Rocks mount high in the foreground, in the distance is the active surface of the sea, swelling and receding. Mr. Woodward exhibits a number such compositions in his solo display at the Guild of Boston Artists.

Some scenes of rustic nature add a note of variety to the exhibition. Mr. Woodward has portrayed houses in New Hampshire, with particular emphasis upon their age and ramshackle condition. The timbers are worn, and the houses seem to sink into the very ground upon which they are constructed. Hollyhocks lean lazily against the walls, geraniums dot the window edge, overhanging trees and vines enliven these old homesteads which seem, somehow, to grow more attractive the more weatherbeaten they become.

Ikons

At the Fogg Museum, Cambridge, there is a display of Russian ikons. The small wooden panels, meticulously decorated, gilded, colored and incrusted, have come into prominence in recent years for a number of reasons. They are interesting for the Byzantine manner in which they were executed, with flatly patterned figures of sacred subject. Naturalism is lacking entirely. The makers did not know how, nor did they care to capture the surface likeness. For Byzantine artists the figure is a pattern, a decorative surface which follows approximately the shape of the model. That the figures were hopelessly flat, outlandishly attenuated, utterly unconvincing, did not matter. Curiously, the very oddness of the appearance adds to the solemnity and elegance of the picture. The name, ikon, implies that the panels were of more importance iconographically, that is, for their subject matter, than for their aesthetic qualities. Nevertheless there is impressive beauty in many of the ikons. At the Fogg Museum there are a number made in the later period. Some trace back stylistically to the greatest of ikon makers, Rublev.

D. A.

National Bellas Hess Co.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange announces that National Bellas Hess Co., Inc., 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock will be suspended from dealings on the exchange, effective Jan. 24. Removal of the stock is said to be due to information received by the exchange of a proposed discontinuance of the company's transfer registry office in New York.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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"30 YEARS" experience catering manager, steward, purchasing agent, best hotels; desire position of trust; go anywhere. P. R. COSIER, 5536 Dorchester Ave., Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions. 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BEAUTY SHOPS

ANDREWS BEAUTY SALON 248 Tremont Street, Boston
Permanent Waving, Hair Styling, Facials, Hair Tinting, Manicuring. Tel. Dev. 7347-8432

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

H. J. ROFFMAN, Contractor and Builder, Riverside, Conn. P. O. Box 134 Telephone: Old Greenwich 70670

CLEANING AND DYEING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—LaParisian Cleaners are carrying on business as usual from their new address, 5020 Fifth Ave. Shore Road 5-1400.

YVETTE BLEECHER
CLEANERS and DYERS
Competent Tailoring Department
Altering and Repairing
30 E. 10th St., New York City Stuyvesant 9-5802

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
230 W. 72nd St., New York City Endicott 2-1200

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised. Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 142 Tremont St., Boston

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

CULTURED couple, husband business man, with son 17, own furniture, would like to share apartment of professional man or widower with child; Christian Scientist preferred; in return wife will tend to apartment and cooking, pay own living expenses and would be happy to give loving and intelligent care to a child; references exchanged. Write Box B-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FOR RENT

WATERTOWN, MASS.—For rent, 8 rooms, sun porch, first floor, adjoining Oakley Country Club; all heat (garage); $70. Middlesex 4303.

FURNITURE

INTERIOR decorator type furniture, rugs for every room from bankrupt stocks and wealthy homes at remarkable low prices; reductions to 50% on new SIMMONS and Rome mattresses and Studio beds (samples and close outs). LLOYDS Auction Rooms, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5073

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

TRAINED or untrained nursing attendants, young women, Christian Scientists, well recommended, in sanatorium for Christian Scientists. Write Box B-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SO. JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Pleasant room, adjacent bath, private home with board; care if needed. MRS. ELIZABETH CLARK, 332 Atlantic Boulevard. References exchanged.

JEWELERS

WATCH and Clock Repairing.
Expert Work—Reasonable Prices
ARTHUR W. FITT, 36 West St., Boston.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE SELECTION of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 East 33rd St., New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Platinum Jewelry. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE, 180 Berkeley Street, Boston.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD
HALPER'S, 181 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience serving Greater New York
6551 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 8-7781

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

ROOMS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE single or double room, bath adjoining; business woman or couple; kitchen privileges; no other roomers. 4901 Woodhaven Blvd., Woodhaven, N. Y.

BOSTON, 223 Newbury St.—House, newly decorated, warm, well furnished, hot water, parking space. Circle 6783.

NEW YORK CITY, 2025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Very attractive rooms, kitchenettes, elevator, showers, running water, $5-$8. Endicott 2-3718.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway—Large, outside, sunny, comfortable room, new furnishings, twin beds; near church all transportation (Lock).

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

LYNBROOK, L. I., N. Y.—Willing to do anything; can drive truck or car. FRANK SMITH, 17 Stark Place.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE, graduate, free to travel, full or part time duty. Phone Vernon 1540-W. 924 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.

POSITION as secretary-stenographer desired by woman experienced in legal and commercial work. Write Box F-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City

YOUNG woman to assist with light housework; care for children hourly or daily; good driver; efficient shopper. R. JOHNSON, New Haven, Conn. Tel. 8-0727.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing.
Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

UPHOLSTERERS

Old Furniture Made New
We do cabinet making and repair work. We offer to re-cover any chair $15, davenport $29.95. Let us call and show you samples. Established 30 years. H. OSCAR CO., 134 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass.

WHEN in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

Our Part in Merchandising Is to Select the Best in Value.
Complete Outfitters of Men and Boys for 57 Years
SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN
FOSTER-BESSE
936 MAIN STREET

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT CONN
Savings Accounts Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Club
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to correspond.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

Remarkable Sale! 250 Beautiful
DRESSES, $7.95
New prints and plain colors. All sizes. Regular $10.95 and $14.95
MEIGS & CO.

Mill End Sale Ends
SATURDAY
Buy Now and Save on Values for All the Family and the Home
No sale like it for six whole months.
HOWLAND'S

GREENWICH

Pontiac Sales and Service
New Models Now on Display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2600 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

E. M. KEENAN
Successor to S. R. Greenberger
JEWELER SILVERSMITH
Old Gold Bought
Estimates comparison adjusted
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn.

HANSEN SERVICE
Fuel Oil Pure Ice
General Contractor for Landscape Improvements, Pools, Drives
Lake Dredging
JOHN HANSEN
34 W. Putnam Ave. Tels. 119 and 3140

HARTFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: 2-3619, 1 to 4 Daily, Except Saturday
Look for Connecticut display advertising in the news section.

Frances B. Cole Knitting Studio
941B Farmington Ave. Phone 4-5258
YARNS INSTRUCTION
Designing for Individual Needs
PERSONAL SHOPPING SERVICE

Hatch & North Coal Co.
COAL—OIL—COKE
(Hazle Brook Coal) Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-1632

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6-5355
125 SPORT BOOKS
on
FISHING, BOATING, SAILING AND OTHER OUTDOOR SPORTS
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

Cameras and Supplies
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

CHAS. H. NADEAU
PLUMBING
HEATING
41 Mulberry St. Phone 6-1730

Ferndell Canned Fruits
(Sole distributor in Greater Hartford)
We believe these to be the finest goods we ever carried.
To give a real treat try Peaches Pineapple
Raggedy Ann
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized or Raw
Also VITAMIN D MILK
PHONE 1661

NEW BRITAIN

JANUARY FUR SALE
NOW IN PROGRESS
Every Garment at Close-Out Prices
CONNECTICUT FURRIERS
87 West Main Street New Britain

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 3-4 daily except Saturdays.
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

MUNRO'S HOUSE of FLOWERS
970 Chapel Street Tel. 7-4654
We Grow All Our Own Flowers and Plants

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 2-1314

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
126 TEMPLE ST.

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
Safe Deposit Boxes

NORWALK
(See also Westport)

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. | So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

ANNUITIES
Provide Yourself
A Guaranteed Income for Life
Life Insurance Service
Orin E. Carpenter
50 Church St., N. Y. City Cortlandt 7-7800
Wilton, Conn. Wilton 113

Tristram and Fuller
Dry Goods—Ladies' Furnishings—Draperies—Curtains—Floor Coverings
28-34 WALL STREET, NORWALK
You will find it a pleasure to shop in our store.
PHONE 550

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 286

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
100 PROSPECT ST. 3-7535. 12 to 5 p. m. daily.
Look for the Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

85TH SEMI-ANNUAL
CLOTHING SALE
Now in Progress
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

SHULMAN'S
CLOTHING STORE
Clothier and Haberdasher
439 Main Street, Stamford, Conn.

WATERBURY

Knit! Knit! Knit!
America has taken up its needles and to make your knitting fully worthy of the time you put into it, you should be particular about the yarns you choose.
BEAR BRAND YARNS
have maintained a reputation for more than sixty years for dependability, quality and all around satisfaction.
OUR YARN DEPARTMENT
Specializes in Bear Brand Yarns

Saxony	Pompadour
Shetland Floss	Angel Crepe
Germantown	Boucle Crepe
French Zephyr	Lady Fair

Each a Special Type and Weight for Various Uses
Everything else here to help you in your knitting—Needles—Stitch Holders—Knitting Pins—Ring Needles—Daisy Knitters and several illustrated Instruction Books. We also have
FREE CLASSES IN THE ART OF KNITTING
Taught by an experienced instructor from 2 to 5 p. m. each day
Come to Our Yarn Department for All Your Knitting Needs and Save Time and Worry.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

LAST DAYS!
Our Great
JANUARY SALE
Ends Soon!
HOWLAND-HUGHES

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

The Miller & Peck Company
OUR GREATER
JANUARY SALES
NOW GOING ON
Extraordinary bargains in every department in the store.

Safe Dairy Products
Best for Baby
Best for You
PHONE 5-1121

FOR SPRING!
KNOX HATS $7.50 up
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 Bank St. Waterbury, Conn.

WESTPORT

THE BON TON MARKET
We Carry Only the Best Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
10 MAIN STREET, WESTPORT Tel. 5101

NEW YORK

ALBANY

John C. Myers Co.
Sale of Manufacturer's Samples!
Silverplated Ware
$4.98 and $5.98 values at only
$2.98
Regular $4.95 and $5.98 values are being offered in this tremendous sale of thousands of showroom samples and duplicates . . . at only $2.98 . . . a super-value in every way! All in perfect condition. Extra heavy silver plate on nickel silver. Limited quantities, so shop early . . . and get the buy of the year!
Styles include:
Covered Vegetables Dishes
Meat Platters
Candlesticks
Sugar and Cream Sets
Gravy Boats
Water Pitchers
Serving Plates
Teapots
Relish Dishes
Candelabra
Center-Pieces
Bowls
SILVER—STREET FLOOR

Now in Progress
January Sales
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

We take this opportunity to thank our many friends for their loyal patronage of this paper and of our services
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
Dealer in Solid Fuels

Cotrell and Leonard
472 BROADWAY
SALE
NEW PURE SILK SLIPS, $1.69

BINGHAMTON

FURNITURE SALE
in FEBRUARY presents the opportunity to modernize a room or a house at extremely moderate cost.
McLEAN'S

Profit through January
Save in the Sales at
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

GRAMATAN
COAL & SUPPLY COMPANY INC.
Coal, Fuel Oil, Cord Wood
Masons' and Builders' Supplies
73 KRAFT AVENUE TEL. 5090

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
216 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0153-0154

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
EDGAR S. BELLIS
DRUG STORE
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 3073

PHOTOGRAPHY
MAGDALEN S. GASS
76 BELLAVISTA STREET
TUCKAHOE TEL. TUCK. 4916

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251
AMERICAN GAS

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Grant 7431, 10 to 2 daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke
A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

GRANT 3366
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

Dustless Full-Burning
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE
SPAULDING, HEDSTROM & SPAULDING CORP.
15 E. Genesee St. CLeveland 7900

JOHN PUEHN
MEATS
A Complete Line of Choice Meats, Fish and Fancy Poultry
Priebe Brand Poultry
(WE DELIVER)
337 Parkridge Ave. Phone UNiversity 8480

Buffalo's Telegraph Florist
"Remember Birthdays and Wedding Anniversaries—with Flowers"
196 DELAWARE AVENUE
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP

"Let Us Coal Your Bin"
WM. H. WEIDT
292 WOHLERS Ga. 0193
D. & H. Lackawanna Donner-Hanna
COAL ◆ COKE
Local and Long Distance Moving

GLOVERSVILLE

PRIME MEATS
and
MONARCH FOODS
PUTMAN'S MARKETS
Serving the Glove Cities with the Best Foods

JAMESTOWN

Save In Our
Pre-Inventory Clearance
of Dependable Goods in 30 Shops
NELSON'S
STORE OF SPECIALTY SHOPS

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

QUALITY
WERNER'S FOODS
Delicatessen
3145 DELAWARE AVE. RI. 2564

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process
Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting
Marcelling
GLADYS CHANDLER
2003 DELAWARE AVENUE RI. 2111

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
98 WEAVER STREET
Cut Flowers Floral Designs
Ferns and Potted Plants
TELEPHONE LARCHMONT 81

PAINTER DECORATOR
F. ULLMANN
140 Harmon Drive
Larchmont 2276
WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

● Esso ● Essolene ● Essolube
WEBB SERVICE
65 Post Road Larchmont 367
SPECIALIZED AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE

NEW YORK

Long Island

BALDWIN

Chas. Lorenz
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Poultry, Game and Sea Food (Gorton's). Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables.
Gorton's SEA FOODS
13 and 15 Grand Avenue Tel. Fry'l 4240

The Quality of Your Printing Reflects the Character of Your Business.
CHARLES O. BOYER
SUPERIOR PRINTING
Tel. Freeport 5646 3 Foxhurst Rd.

Service—Quality—Cleanness
is our Motto
For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread
Try HEIM'S
HEIM'S BAKERY
70 No. Grand Ave.
TELEPHONE FREEPORT 4057

ELMHURST

"The Best Place to Trade After All"
Sack & Daniels
Incorporated
Elmhurst's Leading Department Store
9051 CORONA AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY

SOS
Gas and Service Station
Corner Mott and Cornaga Avenues
Near Christian Science church
CAR WASHING, BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5826
Ocean Pastry Shops, Inc.
"KNOWN FOR THE BEST PASTRIES IN TOWN"
WE MAKE FRENCH ICE CREAM
1855 Mott Avenue
Near Christian Science Church

FLUSHING

CLARA P. ANDREWS
HAIRDRESSER
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.
Complete Beauty Service
Open Tues. and Fri Evenings Until 9 P. M.
Phone Flushing 9-2813

Furniture, Antiques, Glassware, Prints, Books, Silver, Rugs, Paintings, Works of Art Bought and Sold
Whitman's Auction Rooms
INC.
154-16 Northern Blvd. Ph. Fl. 9-1811
Open Wed. and Sat. Evenings

January
Dress and Hat Clearance Sale
Open Mon., Wed., Fri. Evenings
The Boulevard Shop
141-03 NORTHERN BOULEVARD

FOREST HILLS

Not down to a price, but Up to Quality
One Day Service!
All garments are insured by a $20,000 policy against fire or robbery.
Majestic Cleaners
72-19 Austin Street Boulevard 8-1316
We Call and Deliver Anywhere

Young Shoes
FOR YOUNG FEET
WALTER J. YOUNG
71-20 AUSTIN STREET

FREEPORT

COAL COKE
LEHIGH VALLEY
READING—BLUE COAL
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
DENNIS BROS.
TEL. FREEPORT 7112
DELIVERIES TO
BALDWIN ROOSEVELT MERRICK
FREEPORT BELLMORE

Try Our Delicious "FROSTED FOODS"
PITTERMAN'S MARKET
Prime Meats, Groceries
118 South Main Street
Phone Free 1946

THE IRVING SHOP
INCORPORATED
CLOTHIER—HATTER
HABERDASHER
Complete line of Gloves and Ties for Ushers.
80 S. MAIN STREET FREEPORT

"CAROL GREEN'S
60 SOUTH MAIN STREET, FREEPORT
Celebrates Its Once-a-Year Event" with a
Monster Anniversary Sale
REDUCTIONS UP TO 50%

GREAT NECK

Outfit Your Children for School at the
NASSAU BOOTERY
HIKING SHOES DRESS SHOES KEDS
64 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

TIRES—TUBES—BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING AND ACCESSORIES
ON TIME
You make the terms.
Firestone Service Stores
214 Main St., Hempstead Hemp. 1676—7108

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 6924
DICK ULBRIGHT
General Automobile Repairing
8 years registered A. A. A. Race Driver and Mechanic
JERUSALEM AVE. and GREENWICH ST.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

Ph. Hempstead 2752 Honest Values

SAMPLE SHOE STORE

369 Front Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

ARNELL'S MEN'S SHOP, Inc.

Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES

STETSON HATS MANHATTAN SHIRTS

262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HENNIG'S BAKERY

308 Front Street

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Fred's Quality Market

MEATS — POULTRY SEA FOOD

The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens

Prompt Deliveries

82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-9674

DIXIE

Sandwich Shop and Restaurant

We Serve Dinners, Lunches, Teas

Southern Cooking

Open from 7 A. M. to 1 A. M.

3752 82nd Street Hav. 9-9422

GEORGE SIMKEN

CARPENTER and CONTRACTOR

Wood Novelties

Furniture Repairing

Cabinet Making

84-12 Roosevelt Ave. Hav. 9-0605

JAMAICA

PIES & BURMEISTER

Real Estate and Mortgages

INSURANCE

in All Its Branches

170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

Hours 8-5:30 Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat., to 8:30 p. m. Tel. Republic 9-3233

John HANSEN DISPENSING OPTICIAN 89-03 166TH STREET

(Near Shelton Avenue)

BETTY HAT SHOPPE

8961 164th Street (Jamaica)

HATS

Ready Made and Made to Order at $4.00

LYNBROOK

Dr. Carl H. Popper

OPTOMETRIST OPTICIAN

SUNRISE HIGHWAY, LYNBROOK

Also 242 Rockaway Avenue

Valley Stream—Lynbrook 7170

JOHN WATTS

CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS

87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.

Telephone Lynbrook 8422

I. Jacobson & Son

DEPARTMENT STORE

JANUARY CLEARANCE

of WALK-OVER, VITALITY and LOG CABIN SHOES

21 ATLANTIC AVENUE

Next to Queens Boro Gas & Electric Co.

ANDERSON'S

65 ATLANTIC AVE.

Corner Sunrise Highway

We Specialize in Plate Dinners and Toasted Sandwiches

Candy and Soda

TELEPHONES LYN. 4527 and LYN 4801

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.

COAL AND FUEL OIL

QUALITY FUELS

Telephones | Patchogue 270 | Port Jefferson 555

Highest Market Prices

PAID FOR

OLD GOLD

AND SILVER

Kaller's Jewelry Store

30 EAST MAIN ST. PATCHOGUE, L. I.

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER

JEWELER

Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD

45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I. Phone 2332

QUEENS VILLAGE

Specialist in Corsetry

Queens Corset Shoppe

RICHMOND HILL

We serve only the best

Prime Meats

WILKENS' MARKET

106-02 JAMAICA AVENUE

Phone Richmond Hill 2-7534

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

Thompson Brokerage Corp.

INSURANCE

Life, Fire, Tourist and Other Floaters, Rents and Leasehold, Use and Occupancy, Burglary and Plate Glass, Surety Bonds

LIABILITY: Employers, Elevator, Contractor, Automobile, Steam Boiler, Flywheel, Public Teams, Landlord, General, Workmen's Compensation

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER

Jamaica 6-3650 Lexington 2-1356

H&R

Famous for Flavor

John Luck, Delicatessen

106-09 Jamaica Ave. RICH. HILL 3-4001

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.

Quality Meats

115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.

Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

VICK'S

SERVICE and GAS STATION

General Auto Repairs

High Pressure Greasing

Willard Batteries

9545 104 ST., near ATLANTIC AVE.

CLEVELAND 3-8789

THE GRAY SHOPPE

Laura Miller, Prop.

CORSETS

20% Off

All Types of Corsets

January Only

108-15 Jamaica Avenue

Tel. Richmond Hill 2-3441

TELEPHONE RICH. HILL 2-2530

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.

GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN

CATERERS

A Dinner of the Better Kind

113-05 JAMAICA AVENUE

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

TELEPHONE VIRGINIA 7-9091

PERRON'S DELICATESSEN

The Home of Home Cooking

Formerly on Jamaica Avenue

NOW 105-14 LIBERTY AVENUE

YES, WE DELIVER

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.

Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

The Season's Most Popular Permanent Wave

The Parisian Ringlette

$5.00

Care of Hair, Scalp and Skin.

HARPER METHOD

47A No. Village Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 1317

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION

Mobilgas

N. W. Corner Park and Grand Aves.

R. V. C. 3677

MINART SHOPPE

Cut Rate COSMETICS

CANDY AGENCY

Perfumes Toilet Articles

24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

VON BROOK BROS.

Delicatessen

19 N. PARK AVENUE

Telephone Rockville Centre 2463

MOORE BROS.

Ignition—Batteries

Speedometers

Sales—CARBURETORS—Service

VACUUM TANKS, FUEL PUMPS

Tel. Rockville Centre 1422

340 Sunrise Highway

HAGEN'S BAKERY

23 North Park Avenue

Tel. R. V. C. 1484

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840

Member of the American Institute of Laundering

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.

W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*

MAMARONECK AVE and NEW ST. MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Cut Flowers Floral Designs

Potted Plants

THOMAS SKINNER

FRIENDLY ELMS GREENHOUSES

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MOUNT VERNON

THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY

20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave.

(Depositor owned and controlled)

Make the Trust Company YOUR bank. Every banking facility and complete banking service.

LUGBAUER & SONS

Incorporated

Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers

Specializing in Furs

Invisible mending and remodeling

21 Prospect Avenue

Oakwood 3070—9235

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices

Moving Packing Storage

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CHELSEA FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes

John Petronio, Proprietor

ELECTRIC VALET

Tel. Oakwood 9161

OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY

5 "CERTIFIED" LAUNDRY SERVICES

Phones

Yorkers 8800 Enterprise 7002

Beverly 8800 Kingsbridge 6-8800

21-25 Hawthorne Avenue (Yonkers)

INSURANCE

of all kinds

by

Charles J. Schoen

Murray Schoen & Morgan Inc.

TEL. OAK 6500

FAIRBANKS 4-4305

The Dellwood Dairy Co.

You cannot BEAT our milk but you can WHIP our cream

PHONES—Mount Vernon ..... Oakwood 8800

Yonkers ..... Nepperhan 4200

New Rochelle New Rochelle 3232

Berey

"CRAFTSMEN OF RELIABILITY IN FURS"

Assuring you that "personal service" plus "Truth in Furs" is the foundation upon which we build our reputation of "Reliability in Furs."

MOUNT VERNON ARCADE BLDG. THIRD AVE. ENTRANCE OAKWOOD 2534

BETTY'S SHOPPE

HIGH GRADE MILLINERY

at Moderate Prices for the Well-Dressed Woman.

We also make hats from ladies' own material.

12½ East Second Street

Between Third and Fourth Avenues

NEWBURGH

SINCLAIR Super Flame OIL FOR HEAT

Agent Sinclair Refining Co., Inc.

Andrew Ketterton

BRIDGE STREET NEWBURGH, N. Y. TEL. 3111

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company

22-24 WATER STREET

Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway

NEWBURGH KENNEL SUPPLY CO.

Food and Supplies for Your Dogs, Cats, Birds and Fish

360 BROADWAY TEL. 595-R

The C. F. S. Milk Co. Inc.

HIGH GRADE

Milk and Cream

Dairy Products

77 NEST STREET TEL. 1655

Golden Rule Pure Foods

Orange County Sales Representative

ROBERT A. McLEAN

16 Valley Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.

TELEPHONE 3308-M

NEW ROCHELLE

FERGUSON'S

suggests two Economical Meals for between the Holidays.

PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH

4 portion tin 23c

PRUDENCE BEEF LOAF With Gravy

4-portion Tin 27c

NEW ROCHELLE, 8400

Save on Fuel Bills!

NUROCO "CONE-CLEANED" ANTHRACITE

affords a substantial saving—it's scientifically cleansed free of impurities—gives more heat per ton, less ash.

New Rochelle Coal and Lumber Company

361 NORTH AVE. N. R. 1000

Leonard Talner

JEWELER

WE PAY *IMMEDIATE CASH* FOR YOUR

Old Gold and Silver

565 MAIN STREET NEW ROCHELLE 3592

I. B. COHEN

Features

Hickey-Freeman Clothes

Stetson Hats

Bostonian Shoes

507 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Dr. Paul Schickler

OPTOMETRIST

2 W. FORDHAM ROAD

BRONX, N. Y.

For Appointment Call SEdgwick 3-0909

Brooklyn

Serving Brooklyn 26 Years

BEAUTY SALON

Consult Us About Your

Carlson & Carlson Inc.

PERMANENT WAVE

284 Livingston St.

Triangle 5-3700

BEFORE YOU BUY NEW SHOES You will find it helpful to consult the advertisements of shoe manufacturers and shoe stores in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn (Continued)

RIDGETOWN DAIRY

409 86th St. Cl. 6-4027

Orders Promptly Delivered

SHERMAN MILLINERY

8104 FIFTH AVENUE

Bridal Veils and Hats Made to Order. Ready to Wear

RADIO SERVICE

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES REPAIRED AND FOR SALE

Vacuum Cleaners, Toasters, Lamps, Irons, Fans

REFRIGERATOR SERVICE

HARRISON M. METZ

1 Hanson Place, Room 304, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Telephone Nevins 8-2938

SOFT WATER Specials Mon., Tues., Wed.

EMIL'S BEAUTY SALON

Featuring Zotos and Clairol Shampoo

2239 CHURCH AVENUE

Bruckminster 2-7044

Between Bedford and Flatbush Avenues

EPPY SHOPPE'S

Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Lingerie, Blouses, Kimonos, Robes, etc.

898 Flatbush nr. Church

261 Utica Ave., nr. Lincoln Pl.

125 Second Ave., New York City

Corsets and Brassieres fitted to your form by expert fitters.

The Harper Method Shop

(Miss Agnes Steijer)

Shampooing Permanent Waving Children's Care

885 FLATBUSH AVENUE Cor. Church Avenue

National City Bank Building

Buckminster 2-5907 Suite 212

Seaver Bros.

7506 FIFTH AVENUE

Clearing Sale of Silk or Wool Dresses

SPECIAL SALE OF CORSETS, COMBINATIONS

Freda's Beauty Shop

7503 THIRD AVENUE

Tel. Shore Road 5-9482

CROQUIGNOLE AND SPIRAL PERMANENT WAVE, $5.00

MACHINELESS WAVES JAMAL STEAM WAVE, $7.00

ZOTOS OIL WAVE, $10.00

CONTOURE COSMETICS

Manhattan

Phone RHinelander 4-6487

Martin Theiss

FLORIST

1103 Lexington Avenue at 77th St. Subway Station

New York City

Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK

PREMIUM COAL and COKE

Get the best from our new SILOS. Our automatic screens take out all dirt and dust. I would appreciate your patronage. Deliveries to any part of the island.

A. GILMOUR

Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS GOLD SEAL MILK

Delivered at Your Door, 13c per quart

Sealed for Your Protection

Ask for our fresh butter and eggs.

WEISSGLASS DAIRIES, INC.

2014 Forest Avenue, Mariners Harbor

Telephone Gibraltar 2-8600

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

Clerk's

HOUSE of FLOWERS

Stock and Greenhouses

1876 Victory Blvd., W. New Brighton

Telephone Gibraltar 2-1160

WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

PELHAM

YORK & KOELLSTED

"THE PELHAMS" FLOWER SHOP

Designers and Decorators

211 Wolf's Lane, Pelham, N. Y.

PHONE PELHAM 3380

PORT CHESTER

CLEARANCE SALE

Men's Suits and Overcoats

$19.50 $24.50 $33.50

Were $28.00 to $50.00

I. GOLDBERG, SON

29-31 NORTH MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

SALTFORD SAYS

She will expect a corsage for the

PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY BALL

B. & M. Pure Food Market

Phone 6160

FREE DELIVERY

FIRST IN FASHION

Paris Millinery

Coats and Dresses

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

Luckey's Famous Annual

SALE OF MEN'S SHIRTS $1

We are very pleased in presenting this popular annual sale, to be able to say that never have we offered as fine an assortment of shirts at this low price.

LUCKEY PLATT & Co.

Miwinter Sale

FURNITURE and FLOOR COVERING

The Wallace Co

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Genesee 7415, 8 to 12 A. M.

Look for Rochester, N. Y., display advertising in the News Section.

Edith Ellis

38 EAST AVENUE

- Lunch or dine in an atmosphere of quiet refinement.
- We serve quality foods at reasonable prices.
- No liquor, no radio, no jazz.
- The ideal place to meet your friends while shopping or theater going.
- Our own ice cream at our fountain—our own candies at our candy department.
- Information for tourists and shoppers.

Edith Ellis

38 EAST AVENUE

"Where every waitress is a hostess."

The CORNUCOPIA

INCORPORATED

Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh

Luncheon Dinner

Dinner 75c and $1.00

COAL

Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal

IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY

149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

ELDER'S MARKET

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

MEATS and GROCERIES

527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE

"Terms to suit your needs"

Goodrich Tires, Goodrich Batteries, Brake Service, Gasoline—Oil, Radios—Accessories

GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES

EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION

Retirement Incomes, Annuities Life Insurance

Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co.

ROBERT G. COOK

900 REYNOLDS ARCADE BLDG. MAIN 453

J. E. GOUTREMOUT

Realtor

Rentals—Sales—Management

Mortgages—Insurance

802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

J. E. Thompson

Women's Wear

of Smart Individuality

78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PRINTING

HERMAN MANZLER

221 Dorking Rd. Monroe 6290-M

GLENWOOD 1240

FARMEN FOR LOWERS

331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

PROJANSKY

TAILORS—FURRIERS

for gentlewomen

Ready to Wear

39 EAST AVE STONE 337, 338

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—*please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

FIRE and AUTO INSURANCE DIVIDENDS

NEVER LESS THAN

20%

We Would Appreciate an Opportunity to Serve You

E. S. Bohachek, Inc.

Clinton Ave. S. at Court

Main 87

hall MEN'S SHOP

115 East Avenue, Sagamore

Manhattan Shirts and Pajamas

QUALITY MERCHANDISE

E. R. CLARK COAL CO. INCORPORATED

"blue coal"

Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.

WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE

MAIN 18

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market

The Finest Meats and Poultry

Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

SCARSDALE

PLUMBING—HEATING

Furnace Cleaning

High-Powered Vacuum

JOHN R. PHILIP

54 GARTH ROAD

Scarsdale 2200 Nite Call 924

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY

5 "CERTIFIED" LAUNDRY SERVICES

Phones

Yonkers 8800 Enterprise 7002

Beverly 8800 Kingsbridge 6-8800

21-25 Hawthorne Avenue

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBINSON, Inc.

Hardware—Fuel Oil Garage

HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.

TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

HARTSDALE COAL COMPANY

Coal - Oil - Wood

Phone: Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

Why Worry?

Over That Wedding Gift or Bridge Gift

Our GIFT SHOP

is replete with moderately priced

GIFTS

For the Children's Birthday Party the TOY SHOP will suggest the RIGHT THING.

Tel. 4-6413 *Second Floor*

Union Book Company

INCORPORATED

257 STATE STREET

Nemo-flex FOUNDATION GARMENTS

$3.50 to $16.50

THE CARL CO.

430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

Ready

Saturday Morning January 26

BARNEYS' Annual Sale of SILKS

France, Italy, China and Japan have sent the best of their silks, Paris, New York and Hollywood designers have contributed the designs and colors.

Barneys' have assembled them here, by the thousands of yards, for your choosing, and priced them at the lowest figures of the year.

H. S. BARNEY CO.

"Schenectady's Greatest Store"

The WALLACE CO.

Always Reliable

New Spring Dresses

New Spring Hats

And Special Sales of Standard Grade Merchandise Make It Imperative for You to Shop at

WALLACE'S—NOW

417 State St. Tel. 4-7711

SYRACUSE

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS

Famous From Coast to Coast

403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

INSURANCE *(all kinds)*

Monthly incomes paid as long as you live. No physical exams.

R. H. HERRING

1100 Chimes Building Tel. 22191

Residence Telephone 45662

Coal and Coke

VINCETT COAL CO.

115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

GERE & STOHRER

Incorporated

General Insurance

616 Chimes Bldg. Tel. 2-1497

UTICA

Annual Clearance

in All Departments

QUALITY FURS, DRESSES, CLOTH COATS, MILLINERY AND ACCESSORIES, MEN'S WEAR

HENRY MARTIN CO.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From

"Utica's Cleanest Plant"

GRAFFENBURG DAIRY

OWEN BROS.

TEL. 2-4189 1125 CONKLING AVE.

ACME COAL CO.

STANLEY THEATER BUILDING

Retailers of

ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)

NIAGARA HUDSON COKE

Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

UTICA (Continued)

Final Clearance Sales

January is thrift month at Wells. Storewide Clearance Sales are in force on all floors. It's also a splendid time to replenish your supply of linens and blankets.

Imperial Washable Wall Papers, a mill closeout, at ⅓ to ½ the former prices.

J. B. WELLS & SON Company

The Fashion Center of Utica

D. PRICE & CO.

MODERN FASHIONS *for* MODERN WOMEN

Genesee at Devereaux

BAKER

the Florist

Seasonable Flowers

Established 45 years

309 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Oil Burners, Ranges.

Sales and Repair Service

SCHWENDER'S

201-205 COLUMBIA ST. Ph. 2-0419

ENGRAVED INVITATIONS *and* VISITING CARDS

W. B. WILCOX CO.

346 GENESEE STREET TEL. 2-0010

WATERTOWN

"Say It With Flowers"

FROM

THE FLOWER SHOP

Switzer & Huntington

116 Arsenal Street Phone 4128

WHITE PLAINS

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturday.

Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

BRUSSEL'S

FOOD MARKET, Inc.

Lea and Perrins Sauce

Full line Dried Fruits

Sunshine Krispy Crackers . . 16c

Golden Blossom Honey . . . . . 23c and 53c

"Quality Foods for the Table"

15 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 10200

FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

J. J. Foley Coal Company

COAL and WOOD

GREEN PLACE

(Near Westchester Avenue)

Phone White Plains 832

PARKING SERVICE FREE

Whether you make a purchase or not you are privileged to park your car 2 hours at 7 Mamaroneck Ave. . . . Tell the attendant you are going to STONE'S . . . step into our store, where we will give you a ticket to release it.

STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON

Permanents $5 up

Beauty Service 50c

201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.

"Patronized by Particular People"

Toilet Articles—Sundries

DRUSS' — ROEMER'S PHARMACIES

2 W. Post Road Tel. W. P. 1500

198 Main Street Tel. W. P. 380

Free Delivery

Ruth Seymour Inc.

Beauty Salon

HAIR, HANDS, FACE, FIGURE

173 MAMARONECK AVE. Tel. W. P. 7219

YONKERS

THE EMPIRE MARKET

CHAS. PROBST, Prop.

Choice Meat, Poultry

PHONES: 4730—1096 52 LAWRENCE ST.

PIERPOINT'S MARKET

—SINCE 1875—

119 NEW MAIN STREET

TEL. YONKERS 2575-2576

The BEST in MEATS

Private and Institutional Trade

DE ROBERTS

Beauty Culture for the Distriminating

Permanent Waving $7.50

SHAMPOO and WAVE

Mon., Tues., Wed., $1

Special Dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting

47 MAIN STREET Tel. YON. 8435—8663

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

Programs will appear on Thursdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—In "Good Cheer service," Wednesdays, 3:30 p. m., WBSO, 920kc.

Boston — Sundays, 5:15 p. m., WIXAL, 6040kc-49.7m (short wave only).

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Mondays, Jan. 28 and Feb. 4, 10:30 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Portland — Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

Washington—Thursdays, 5:45 p. m., WOL, 1310kc.

Florida

Jacksonville — Thursdays, biweekly, 12:05 p. m., WJAX, 900kc.

Miami—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WQAM, 560kc.

Maryland

Cumberland—Second and last Thursdays, 10 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc.

Hagerstown—Saturdays, Feb. 9 and 23, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

New Jersey

Atlantic City — Wednesdays, 11:30 a. m., WPG, 1100kc.

Newark — Fourth Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc.

New York

Buffalo — Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc.

New York City—Tuesdays, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Rochester — Saturdays, 8 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc.

Syracuse—Wednesdays, 10:45 a. m., WFBL, 1360kc.

Troy—Second Mondays, 8:30 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc.

Utica—Sundays, 2:15 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.

Woodside—Wednesdays, 8 a. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Greensboro—Sunday, Jan. 27, 2 p. m., WIBG, 1440kc.

Pennsylvania

Altoona — Fourth Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc.

Philadelphia—Tuesdays, 6:45 p. m., WFI, 560kc.

Philadelphia—Thursdays, 5:15 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc.

Pittsburgh—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., KQV, 1380kc.

Shamokin — Second Sundays, 9 a. m., WKOK, 1210kc.

South Carolina

Greenville — Fridays, 10:45 a. m., WFBC, 1300kc.

Virginia

Newport News—Third Sundays, 2:00 p. m., WGH, 1310kc.

West Virginia

Huntington—Second Mondays, 8:45 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc.

Central States

Arkansas

Blytheville — Wednesdays, 10:30 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc.

Little Rock—First and third Sundays, 1:30 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc.

Illinois

Chicago—Week days, 7:30 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc.

Indiana

Fort Wayne — Sundays, 9 a. m., WOWO, 1160kc.

Indianapolis—Fridays, 5:30 p. m., WFBM, 1230kc.

Terre Haute—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:15 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc.

Iowa

Des Moines—Sundays, 9:30 p. m., WHO, 1000kc.

Kansas

Kansas City—First Sundays, 5:15 p. m., WLBF, 1420kc.

Topeka—Third Sundays, 5:30 p. m., WIBW, 580kc.

Wichita—Second and fourth Sundays, 5:15 p. m., KFH, 1300kc.

Kentucky

Lexington—First Mondays, 7:30 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc.

Louisville—Third Mondays, 3:15 p. m., WHAS, 820kc; second and fourth Saturdays, 9:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc.

Paducah—Wednesdays, 1:10 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc.

Louisiana

Monroe—Tuesdays and Fridays, 12:45 p. m., WBNO, 1410kc.

Michigan

Detroit—Week days, 8:45 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc.

Ironwood—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc.

Muskegon—Thursdays, 10:15 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc.

Royal Oak—Sundays, 5 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc.

Mississippi

Gulfport—Second and fourth Saturdays, 9 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc.

Vicksburg—Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc.

Missouri

Cape Girardeau—Wednesdays and Thursdays, Feb. 20 and 21; March 20 and 21; April 17 and 18; May 15 and 16; June 12 and 13; July 10 and 11; Aug. 7 and 8; Sept. 4 and 5, 9 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc.

Nebraska

Lincoln and Omaha—Thursdays, 12:30 p. m., KFAB, 770kc.

Scottsbluff — First and third Tuesdays, 8 a. m., KGKY, 1500kc.

York—Second and fourth Tuesdays, 8 a. m., KGBZ, 930kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—Alternate Thursdays, 8 a. m., WKRC, 550kc; Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc.

Cleveland—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WHK, 1390kc.

Columbus—Alternate Thursdays, 10 a. m., WAIU, 640kc.

Toledo—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City—Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., KOMA, 1480kc.

Tulsa—First and third Sundays, 1:15 p. m., KTUL, 1400kc.

South Dakota

Huron—Fridays, 1 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc.

Pierre—Wednesdays, 2 p. m., KGFX, 630kc.

Watertown—Thursdays, 2:30 p. m., KGGR, 1210kc.

Tennessee

Memphis—First six week days of each month, 7:45 a. m., WMC, 780kc.

Texas

Amarillo — Sundays, 1:45 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc.

Austin — Sundays, 9:45 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc.

Corpus Christi — Wednesdays, 9 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc.

Dallas—Sundays, 2 p. m., KRLD, 1400kc.

Fort Worth—Sundays, 2:30 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc.

Galveston—Wednesdays, 12:30 p. m., KLUF, 1370kc.

Houston—Sundays, 1 p. m., KPRC, 920kc.

Port Arthur—Sundays, 1:15 p. m., KPAC, 1260kc.

Weslaco—Sundays, 3 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc.

Wisconsin

Janesville—Thursdays, 8:45 a. m., WCLO, 1300kc.

Milwaukee—Every other week, week days, 7:02 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc.

Poynette—Tuesdays, 4 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc.

Stevens Point—Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Jan. 24, 25 and 26, 8:45 a. m., WLBL, 900c.

Mountain States

Colorado

Denver—Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., KLZ, 560kc.

Far Western States

California

Fresno—Thursdays, 9 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc.

Hollywood—Sunday, Jan. 27, 12:45 p. m., KMTR, 570kc.

Long Beach—Daily and Sundays, 2 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Los Angeles—Daily and Sundays, 3 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc.

Los Angeles—In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Federation of Protestant Churches of Los Angeles, monthly, eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth, 8 a. m.; when period falls on Friday, 7:45 a. m., KFI, 640kc.

San Diego—In "Good Cheer Hour," co-operating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturdays, 9 a. m., KFSD, 600kc.

San Francisco—Week days, 8 a. m.; Sundays, 8:15 a. m., KYA, 1230kc.

Santa Barbara—In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30 a. m., KDB, 1500kc.

Nevada

Reno—First and third Fridays, 8 a. m., KOH, 1380kc.

Oregon

Klamath Falls—Tuesdays and Fridays, 1 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc.

Marshfield—Third Fridays, 1 p. m., KOOS, 1200kc.

Portland—First Sundays, 2:30 p. m., Thursdays, 7:45 a. m., KEX, 1180kc; Tuesdays, 9:45 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc.

Utah

Salt Lake City—Sundays, Jan. 27; Feb. 3, 10, 17, 24; March 3, 10, 17, 24, 8:15 a. m., KSL, 1130kc.

Washington

Seattle—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., KJR, 970kc.

Spokane—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., KGA, 900kc.

Tacoma—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., KMO, 1330kc.

Walla Walla—Sundays, Feb. 3, 10, 17, and 24, 5:45 p. m., KUJ, 1370kc.

Yakima—Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., KIT, 1310kc.

Wyoming

Casper—Feb. 11 to 16, inclusive, 9 a. m., KDFN, 1440kc.

Sheridan—Fourth Mondays, 7:15 p. m., KWYO, 1370kc.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., Thursdays, 7 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc.

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver — Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CJOR, 600kc.

Ontario

Hamilton—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc.

Ottawa—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CRCO, 880kc.

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Foreign

Australia

Victoria

Melbourne — Fridays, 9:30 p. m., 3DB, 1180kc.

New Zealand

Auckland—First Tuesdays, 9 p. m., 1ZB (Friendly Road), 1090kc.

Lithuania Protects Workers' Privileges In Hours and Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS, Lithuania — Better things are in store for the workers here in Lithuania, it appears from a decree issued by the Minister of the Interior to safeguard workers' privileges such as minimum wages, holidays with pay, and compensation for unjust dismissal.

The wages of industrial workers are fixed in agreement with the Government's factory inspection service. Employers must show their wage sheets to district inspectors. Where there is a difference of opinion, wages are settled by the Ministry of the Interior working through a special wages board. The president of this board is the chief inspector of factories, assisted by two representatives of the employers and workers nominated by the Government.

Every worker who has been in the same business for 12 months or more is now entitled to an annual holiday of 12 days—at full wages. Workers dismissed without adequate reason who have been employed in the same undertaking for five years or under must be compensated with one to 10 weeks' wages according to length of service. After five years workers are entitled to 12 weeks' wages, after six years, 13 weeks, and 14 weeks after seven years or more.

A special reserve fund is to be set up, to which employers will be required to contribute payments equal to 3 per cent of their contributions to the workers' insurance scheme. The purpose of this fund is to make sure that when compensation is due it will always be paid.

Lawmakers Distribute Nuts in Yugoslavia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—Legislators in Yugoslavia have a new function. They are distributing nuts to their constituents. Walnuts. Not to eat, either, but to plant.

Walnut wood is one of the finest Balkan products, and of late has been much sought by furniture and cabinet makers. Consequently, the Yugoslav peasants have cut down and sold many of their walnut trees.

To prevent this source of income from completely disappearing, the Department of Agriculture has chosen a variety of trees very suitable to conditions here and each member of Parliament has promised to purchase nuts to distribute in his constituency and to give necessary instructions as to how they should be planted and tended.

British Schoolboys' Trip Takes Them Into Africa

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—After spending part of their vacation—and three months extra—touring East Africa, a party of British public schoolboys returned home recently.

They had traveled through Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. They had stayed with settlers on their farms, adventured on a motor safari to see big game, viewed herds of elephants, giraffes, wildebeestes, and many rhinoceroses at distances of between 100 and 50 yards.

This tour was organized by the School Empire-Tour Committee and was intended to give the boys a first-hand knowledge of part of the British Empire.

Illegal Liquor Sold in Quebec

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Despite strict surveillance of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the preventative squad of the Quebec Liquor Commission more than 42,000 gallons of bootleg liquor valued at $60,000 was reported sold in the district of Quebec during the month of December.

Daily Features

Pat and Mike were apparently the original Gaels of laughter.

There are more dollars than sense in the dole.

Cartoons of the Week

—Messner in Rochester Times-Union
Returning the Salute

—Donahey in Cleveland Plain Dealer
Go On In Eberneezer, Nothing Will Harm You!

—Hungerford in Pittsburgh Post-Gazette
Playing With the Boys!

—Herblock in Orange, N. J., Daily Courier
The Difference

Yucca Jim

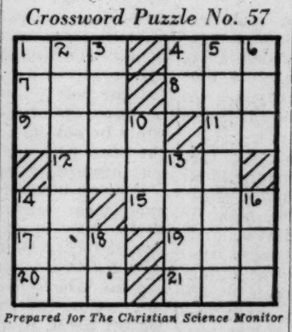
Time to Roll Up Sleeves

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

READIN' the papers, I observe that the national conscience is gettin' considerable more active. Most everywhere reforms is bein' urged. I have noted that always when we stray off into the badlands this-a-way, why, after a while we gets weary of the illicit grazin' an' comes trailin' back to the home corral pinin' for wholesome, honest fodder once more.

Now this here same laudable desire hits the town where I do my tradin' recent; an' the good people of the community assembles theirselves in a prayer meetin' to petition the Almighty to clean up gamblin', drinkin', an' other forms of vice in the place. Well, when they had advised the Father as to His duty, why they settles theirselves comfortable to wait for Him to move in an' do the job they had laid out for Him. Now, myself, I got plenty of faith in prayer, but I never was much of a hand to believe God aims to do all of the heavy liftin' Hisself. I figure if we expect His help, we got to roll up our sleeves an' show our earnestness, an' our faith by tacklin' the job personal, when we are in a position to ask for a lift. I guess if all of us which is against crime lines up against crime real earnest an' quits offerin' advise from the sidelines, we will find all the help we need.—*Yucca Jim.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 57



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Babylonian god
4—Pen for swine
7—Winglike part
8—Native metal
9—River in Russia
11—Bone
12—Boast
14—Musical note
15—Bird
17—Malay-Negrito savage
18—Sign of the zodiac
20—Portuguese coin
21—Bird

Down

1—Prohibit
2—Raise
3—Melted rock
4—Provided that
5—A trotting horse
6—Affirmation
10—Diving bird
13—River in Africa
14—Distant
16—Eternity
18—Sloth

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Pet Houses

ONE man, handy with tools, makes houses for children's pets. He makes clever dog kennels, making his design in keeping with the architectural design of the home. He also makes correct rabbit hutches and bantam coops, with removable floors. There is hardly a home where there are children which does not have some pet to house, and he finds little trouble in interesting patrons in these homes for pets. B. R. L.

Bird Food

ONE boy, noticing that I had a feeding box for birds, came to my door selling sunflower seeds. I knew that many birds prefer sunflower seeds to any other food in the winter months, so I bought a small sack. The boy told me he had planted two vacant lots to sunflowers and was making good money from the sale of the seeds, as many yards had bird-feeding stations.

B. R. L.

Daily Anecdote

Garrick Looks Up

WALKING with two friends in London one day, David Garrick suddenly turned to the middle of the road and gazed intently upward. People who were passing stopped and followed his example. "I never saw two before," remarked Garrick.

"Two what?" asked one. "What do you see?" demanded another, but Garrick made no reply, continuing his upward gazing and at intervals repeating his statement, "I never saw two before."

One man who had joined in the sky-gazing insisted that he must be looking at two storks, birds rarely seen in pairs, but another asked how this could be, when none saw even one stork. Garrick's friends, thinking it a practical joke, vanished from the scene.

As a matter of fact, Garrick saw nothing in the air, but his action was not a foolish whim. While those about him were gazing upward he would flash glances at the various faces, treasuring in his plastic memory some expression that he might later use in his art.

For the Scrapbook

There never has been, and cannot be, a good life without self-control; apart from self-control, no good life is imaginable. The attainment of goodness must begin with that.—*Tolstoy.*

Sentimentalists are they who seek to enjoy without incurring the Immense Debtorship for a thing done.—*G. Meredith.*

If our inclinations are but good and open-hearted, let us gratify them boldly, though they bring upon us loss instead of profit.—*Dickens.*

Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one,
Have oftimes no connection . . .
Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much;
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.

—*Cowper.*

Yet may the abuse of a thing be so common and notorious and the use so small and needless, as better want the small use than be in continual danger of the great abuse.—*Robinson.*

—Knott in Dallas News
Temporarily Unbalanced

In Buenos Aires

Centenary of Independence Statue, in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Photographed for the Monitor Camera Club by William Cohen, Woodmere, N. Y.

Quotation for Today

THE first lesson of life is to burn our own smoke; that is, not to inflict on outsiders our personal sorrows and petty morbidness, not to keep thinking of ourselves as exceptional cases.

—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Lazarus of Bethany

LAZARUS lived at Bethany (John 11:1) with his two sisters, Martha and Mary, who entertained the Way-shower on more than one occasion (cf. Luke 10:38-41; John 11). John records how, in Jesus' absence, Lazarus passed on and was buried, but was restored to life by the Master after a period of four days, with the result that many turned to the Christian faith (11:44f.).

We hear of Lazarus again as one of the guests at a great supper attended by Christ Jesus; and on this occasion we are told that many of the Jews came to the house, not only to see Jesus, but also to gain a glimpse of the man whom he had brought back to life. On learning that Lazarus' healing was winning many adherents to Christianity, the Pharisees plotted to put him to death (John 12:10), though we have no proof that they actually carried out their fell purpose.

Tradition has it that Lazarus was 30 when he was raised from the dead and that he lived for 30 years after that event.

In Lighter Vein

Oh! Oh!

Husband: "Dinner isn't ready?"

Wife: "No, I've been shopping all day."

"Looking for something for nothing, I suppose."

"That is putting at a bit severe. I was trying to get you a present."

Old Stuff

"I see," said Smith, "that a famous man has been saying that four hours sleep is enough for anyone."

"Pooh!" said Brown. "That's nothing. I've a two-year-old boy at home who knew that a year ago."—*El Paso World-News.*

The Objection

A Boston man has a son who has just entered school. He was supposed to be enjoying it, but one morning he walked into the dining room, where his father was having breakfast, and remarked:

"I'm tired of going to school, Pop."

"Why?" asked the father. "What is your objection to going to school?"

"Oh," answered the boy, "it breaks up the day so."—*Labor.*

Misunderstood

Guest: "Do you operate a bus between the hotel and the railroad station?"

Manager of Ritzy Hotel: "No, sir."

Guest: "That's strange. All my friends said you would get me coming and going."—*New York Mirror.*

Early

"It kain't be 1 o'clock," said Mose, "kase I'z due back to work at 1 o'clock—an' I ain't there yet."—*Cockle Bur.*

Home Cooking

"Is your husband fond of home cooking?"

"Yes; we are now taking our meals at a restaurant that makes a specialty of it."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Giving Such as They Have

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

GIVING is being made into a fine art by many persons who are themselves without surplus funds. For example:

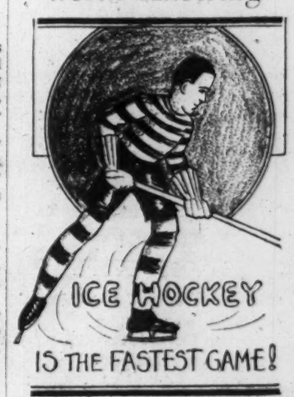
A hotel cashier, whose salary included meals, refrained from eating the second roll or pouring the second cup at breakfast, and set aside part of the meat and vegetables at dinner, for the benefit of a waiter whose salary did not include meals.

The desk clerk in another hotel, knowing that with a change of management he was to be retained and his assistant dismissed, took a two weeks' vacation at his own expense. This gave the assistant two more weeks' work and an opportunity to find another position.

A department store clerk was laid off for an indefinite period. Determined not to accumulate any bills, she arranged with her overworked landlady to take care of the bedrooms in exchange for rent. Noticing that many of the clothes which the business women roomers discarded, were still good, she cleaned and mended these and passed them on to fill the acute needs of other women. Eventually she secured mending to do for which she was paid.

A widow solved the problem of a joyful vacation for her daughter and son-in-law by offering to go to their cottage and take care of their three children while they enjoyed her quarters in a Chicago suburb.

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Brevities

Cockle Bur: He is a gentleman farmer—the only thing he raises is his hat.

New Yorker: We now have a telephone connection with Japan. Central reports that Tokyo keeps calling for five, five, five.

Detroit Free Press: Believe it or not, we still have old-fashioned people who don't feel able to own a car because they're in debt.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Good Provider*

By CARMACK

I haven't a thing against Sarah, but just the same I'm always glad when it's her day off—
On that day the Boss helps his mother with the dishes—
And does he know how to round up the "left-overs" and tidbits for a fellow!
Oh Boy!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Suppressing Sedition

WITNESSES before a congressional committee which may report soon advocated enactment of new sedition laws in order to curb the dangerous activities of Communist agitators in the United States. These activities, backed by the reiterated tenets of the Communist program, constitute a threat which, however remote, America cannot afford to ignore.

Yet in framing such legislation it will be well to learn from a too unsatisfactory experience with such laws and from a careful pondering of the spirit as well as the letter of the First Amendment to the Constitution. The guarantees of freedom of speech and of the press are an essential part of that very constitutional system which opponents of Communism or Fascism are concerned to preserve.

Twice the United States has enacted sedition laws which were too sweeping, were inaccurately based and produced such dubious results as to end in their repeal, the first instance in 1798, the second at the time of the World War.

Today also there is too much loose thinking as to what is the actual and true object of such protective legislation. What should a sedition act be aimed at? Many think of it simply as a means to cow into silence the proponents of extreme, especially socialistic, change in the American Government. Some desire it out of solicitude more for the economic *status quo* than for the body politic.

The fact is that under the Constitution those who believe the United States would be better off with a radically reorganized political and economic system have a perfect right to say so and to speak their reasons so long as they advocate the change by peaceful and constitutional means. Whether their program be wise or foolish, Socialists are within their rights in seeking to win control through the ballot box.

Herein is the difference which it is important to discern between the Socialist Party and the Communist Party, between Socialist doctrine and Communist doctrine. Both aim in some manner to nationalize industries and resources, but Socialism seeks to do this by legitimate persuasion of a majority of the population, whereas Communism avowedly intends to seize control by force as early as it has welded together a sufficiently aggressive minority to accomplish this. It uses the Communist political party to cloak its propaganda until that time arrives.

The crime is not in the goal but in the means adopted. Through the amending power the Constitution belongs to the people to make of it whatever they wish. To count opinions as sedition merely because they differ from traditional concepts of government is to drive honest opposition underground and make peaceable men accept counsels of desperation. But the advocacy of violence, immediate or eventual, should be repressed. The people have a right to protect themselves and their Government against those incitements to violence and rebellion which Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes once characterized as "verbal acts."

Let sedition laws be directed not against the holding of heretical sentiments but against the advocacy of brutal and subversive acts. Then such laws not only will respect a reasonable interpretation of freedom of speech but they also will be more enforceable and more effectual.

Going Backward

IN THE eighteenth century there were inns and taverns in England whose swinging signs bore the invitation: Here you can get drunk for a penny and dead drunk for twopence. Straw to sleep on.

In the twentieth century an advertisement in a prominent Texas newspaper—we copy it verbatim—reads:

> **What's Your Capacity?** All the beer you can drink, one hour 65 cents, half hour 40 cents.

Nothing being mentioned about straw, the assumption is that the modern promoter of tipsiness is far less hospitable than was his prototype whose befuddled customers were so realistically portrayed in Hogarth's paintings of "Gin Lane" and "Beer Street."

But his methods remain about the same.

Accolade to Industry

THE Royal Academy has given to industry the accolade of art in the exhibition of Art in Industry now being held in London. This is the first occasion, in all its honorable history, that this austere and distinguished body has recognized the existence of the machine. Now, to the man in the street, in all parts of England, what is exhibited at the Academy is art; and art is what is exhibited at the Academy. Hence the importance, so far as ordinary public opinion is concerned, of this ambitious exhibition.

There have, of course, been many connections between art and industry, or at any rate between art and commerce, in Great Britain before today. Lord Tennyson once lost a considerable sum of money over a process of artistic wood carving by machinery. A well-known brand of soap used to be commended to the public by the reproduction of a celebrated picture of a boy blowing bubbles. William Morris acquired an international fame through the application of the fundamentals of art to the problems of book production and interior decoration.

But these connections, and others like them, have been somewhat sporadic. They have not been on a large enough scale, nor had the prestige necessary to impress mass opinion with the conception that art and industry can be fundamentally united; that utility and beauty may go hand in hand.

The artist in industry has had to work against an immense prejudice that machinery and art are incompatible. Few single events could do more to remove this prejudice than the admission of an industrial exhibition within its own walls by the official guardian of English art; the results may be almost incalculable.

Fares People Will Pay

JOSEPH B. EASTMAN, Federal Transportation Co-ordinator, is giving the railroads some straight talk on the subject of restoring their shrunken passenger traffic. It has to do with fitting fares and service to what the present-day traveling public requires.

"Present high fares are in large measure responsible for unprofitable rail operations, since they have not only put rail travel out of the reach of most people, but in many instances are more than the cost of travel by private automobile," Mr. Eastman said the other day. He proposes that besides modernizing their equipment for greater cleanliness and comfort, the rail lines should adopt a graduated schedule of basic fares for different kinds of service.

He would have fast and frequent local service at 1½ cents a mile basic fare, a speedy but thrifty distance service at 2 cents a mile, high-speed Pullman service at 3 cents a mile, and a limited amount of luxury service at 5 cents a mile, including room and incidentals. Then there would be quantity discounts such as for families, parties, traveling salesmen and theatrical companies.

Clearly something of this sort and not much less drastic than what Mr. Eastman outlines is necessary if railroads are to continue to be an important factor in personal transportation in the United States. The American traveler has too many alternatives at his disposal—motorbus, airplane or family automobile—to be obliged to stick to the railroads on their own terms.

The more forward-looking railroad men have been engaged for several years in developments, such as rail motorcars, electrification, air conditioning and economy rates, to meet this competition, and they deserve high commendation. Certainly the reactionary tendency to cling to high rates to make up for traffic declines is the way to drive the rest of the traffic away and make railroads obsolete as passenger carriers.

Reduced fares will not be sufficient if they are seen merely as an excuse for using dingy, dirty old cars and wheezy engines that ought to be junked. Such fares must be made possible rather by lightweight, comfortable and efficient modern equipment. In addition, the new rates must be adopted with greater uniformity than at present—*vide* the reluctance of the New England and eastern trunk lines—so that routings and the issuance of interline tickets may be simplified.

Rail transportation is essentially mass transportation and its advantages are based on the economy of mass movement. The way to make it survive and flourish is to go forward with the modernization and competitive fares that will make rail travel attractive to masses of people.

Let Us Be Critical

A RECENT event suggests that Great Britain realizes that the cool, appraising judgment of the critic is as essential as is what is usually termed the creative imagination of the poet or inventor. Some such reflection as this is prompted by the conferment on the eminent literary critic, Dr. J. W. Mackaill, of the Order of Merit; for when in the past this much-coveted honor has been given to authors, it has customarily been awarded to men who, like Hardy and Bridges, were distinguished in the imaginative branches of literature.

Of "creative imagination" the twentieth century has an abundant supply. It is seen, not so much, as in previous ages, in the painting of pictures like the "Mona Lisa" or the composing of epics like the "Iliad," as in the invention of airplanes, of cinema, of radio, and of all the other natural scientific wonders of the day. This is a cause for satisfaction, for the greatest periods of history are invariably marked by considerable imaginative activity of this order.

But it is necessary, not only that the age should be able to produce new things, but that it should be able to attach to the things produced their proper value, and devote them to their proper use. This is where the appraising judgment of the critic comes in. Its utility has perhaps hitherto been too little valued. At any rate, it seems to have been too little exercised. True critical thought can play a salutary part in society; and all can share in it.

Portugal Is Not Spain

A Book of the Day

VISITORS to Portugal should avoid expecting that country to be a small, imitation Spain. That seems to be the moral of PORTUGUESE SOMERSAULT, by Jan and Cora Gordon (London: Harrap. 10s. 6d.). The Gordons paid two visits, the first to northern Portugal, crossing on the perilous ferry over the Minho from Spanish Galicia. Their impressions were unfavorable. They found Oporto ten times more noisy than Madrid, their pillows were stuffed with birdseed, their interest in the most important feast day of the year was crushed by the general pandemonium.

* * *

A visit to Geraso on the Douro was scarcely more successful. They stayed at a semifashionable hydro where the hotel staff cold-shouldered them in an unexplainable way. It transpired that as "artists" the Gordons were suspected of belonging to a stratum of society which never tipped; but when the staff were assured that they would receive suitable *pourboires*, a rapid change of treatment took place.

The Gordons have a social conscience. This was one of the factors which made them decide to visit Portugal again. On the second occasion, in Lisbon, Cintra and the south, their experiences were pleasant enough. Hence their change of front and the title of the book.

Much of the material is superficial, though it succeeds in being pleasantly distracting. One feels they have overlooked a great deal and it is difficult not to believe that they never were in sympathy with the Portuguese. One suspects that in their eagerness to be able to write authoritatively on certain aesthetic aspects they have failed to perceive certain vital, if not easily definable, national characteristics.

* * *

The Gordons are not without humor and their wanderings and their searches for cheap lodgings and meals are amusingly described. Having decided to visit the district of the Algarve they were haunted by the story of the King of the Algarve and his Norwegian princess. It is a charming legend heard once, but they had to suffer it from everyone they met.

In Evora, prices were high, but they were fortunate enough while bargaining with the patron to receive a wink and a hint from the waiter—who was a Spaniard—that there were rooms at the price they wished to pay. On the balcony outside their window was a bath and early in the morning numbers of inmates of the hotel performed their ablutions in it.

Numerous illustrations, efficient but not inspired, accompany these anecdotes. This is a book about the Gordons in Portugal rather than a book about Portugal.

E. M. V.

Celebrities Off Parade: Edward Bok

By William Dana Orcutt

Author and expert on typography, the art of printing and the making of fine books.

THE world should find ample opportunity to form its own opinion of Edward Bok from his two volumes of autobiography, but to me they have always seemed to emphasize that side of his character which obscured the finer instincts that made of him one of America's ablest and most valuable adopted citizens. One who read these books might stamp their author as an egotist, whose obvious satisfaction with himself overshadowed and minimized the value of his work.

Edward W. Bok

The first time I met Edward Bok I was confirmed in the unfavorable impression made upon me by his books. I was conducting a campaign to bring leading American authors and editors together in the publication of stories based upon certain phases of Red Cross war work. The quality magazines had been strangely apathetic toward opening their pages to anything which might seem even remotely to classify as Red Cross propaganda; yet the Red Cross was making international history: its work with the soldiers overseas, in German prisons, in locating lost men, and in direct service to the victims of the great war was filled with drama and appealed strongly to thousands of American hearts.

Edward Bok was one of the earliest editors to fall into line. I did not know until later that President Wilson had unconsciously paved the way for my campaign in this instance by asking Bok, three months before America officially entered the great war, to prepare the women of the country, through subjects in the Ladies' Home Journal touching on the Red Cross, for the inevitable sacrifices they would have to make when America actually became directly involved.

* * *

During 1918 Bok was a frequent caller at my New York Red Cross office, and our business contact was devoted to discussions of subjects and authors and what his mazagine was prepared to offer. These honoraria, I may say in passing, ran as high as $5000 for a single article, and in many instances, after receiving payment, the authors turned their checks over to the Red Cross. Frequently Bok and I went out to lunch together. During these periods conversation was always devoted to Edward Bok—what he was doing and what he was going to do. With my mind concentrated upon matters which seemed so infinitely more important than the personal hobbies of any individual, I sometimes returned to my office after lunch thoroughly out of patience with what then seemed to me to be exhibitions of colossal egotism.

All this was just before Bok "relinquished" the editorship of the Ladies' Home Journal. He spoke frequently and at length of his "dual personality"—of the constant conflict between Edward Bok the editor and Edward W. Bok the man, and, without sensing it, he convinced me, months before the break came, that he was discounting a coming event which might not be wholly voluntary.

Then, with the announcement of his successor, Bok started out on a new career. He had become a wealthy man; his salary as editor, as he freely stated to his friends, had been $100,000 a year. He had made wise investments; he was in a position to demonstrate to the world that, instead of being relegated to the sidelines, his life work was just beginning. A favorite platitude of his, repeated over and over during our many meetings, was, "An egotist digs his own grave; a great man rears his own monument." Was it not natural that it should seem to me that from the moment Bok's association with the Ladies' Home Journal was severed, he, knowing himself to be a great man, began the rearing of his own monument?

The second period of our acquaintanceship came in 1928 when I spent my winter vacation at the Mountain Lake Club in Florida. Here Bok had built a beautiful home and had just completed has famous "Sanctuary." During the years in between he had established a record for public foundations which had kept his name constantly before the people. There was the Bok "Philadelphia Award" of $10,000, conferred each year upon that man or woman who had best served the largest interests of Philadelphia; there were the Bok "Citizen's Awards" of $1000 each, to as many Philadelphia policemen or firemen as had performed conspicuous service; there were the Bok "Advertising Awards" made through the Harvard School of Business Administration; and, finally, came the Bok "American Peace Award" of $100,000, offered for the best practical plan by which the United States might cooperate with other nations to achieve and preserve the peace of the world.

* * *

I confess that all this had seemed to me nothing less than Edward Bok running true to form with a gigantic piece of personal propaganda. Then came my visit with him at Mountain Lake. Here, amidst beautiful Florida surroundings, away from the conflicting turmoil of daily competitive living, I discovered an entirely different man. Not that he had changed, but in this undefiled atmosphere I could see him more clearly. We lunched together at his home, we chatted together in his library, but it was during our frequent visits to the "Sanctuary" that I really came to know him. Here he had transformed acres of Florida swamp into an ideal spot of beauty, the crowning glory of which was his Bell Tower. Here he had brought together trees and plants indigenous to Florida which offered to the birds shelter among their branches and food from their fruits and berries. There were tropical grasses and ferns, cacti and palmetto, mulberry trees and dogwoods, wild magnolia and gordonias. The brilliant green of the wax myrtle served as a perfect background for the soft pinks, the reds, and the burnt orange of the wild azaleas. Stately white herons stalked about the edges of the dense pool, and the foliage was filled with countless varieties of birds.

Here we talked for hours—of our past experiences together for a time, but again, true to form, the conversation always turned back to Edward Bok. But now I failed to recognize the note of egotism which had previously annoyed me, yet it was there had I still been looking for it. By this time I had somehow become aware that the world's estimate of this man, in which I had participated, was based upon his nonessential method rather than upon his all-important purpose. Without that supreme self-confidence, to the expression of which even his friends had taken exception, Bok could never have overcome the early obstacles in forcing himself up from obscurity into prominence. Having been forced to keep the personal factor constantly in mind, it would be too much to expect that, with the goal once achieved, he should be able to adopt a normal attitude of self-effacement. The vital point was that through it all he had never lost his own perspective.

* * *

I have recently reread Bok's autobiographical "Twice Thirty." His frank statements relating to himself which previously irritated me now meant something entirely different. The man I came to know during those relaxing hours at the "Sanctuary" had found no time during his busy life to acquire conventions of speech or action. He knew that what he had done was well done, and without shame he admitted this to the world as freely as he did to himself. The many who have benefited by Edward Bok's benefactions have lost nothing because he enjoyed constituting himself Lord Bountiful. The birds and the flowers in the "Sanctuary," being free from human limitations, witnessed his self-satisfaction in having brought them together, but they loved him better for thus making himself a continuing part of the glorious adventure.

North . . South . . East . . West

Welcome and Unwelcome Guests

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE is more than an even chance that some of those persons who should be well qualified to appraise and judge are more likely than some others to be persuaded to conclude that the existing federal laws providing for the deportation of undesirable aliens are unjust and that they should be amended. Those charged with the enforcement of the laws are, necessarily, brought into close contact with individual cases. Human sympathy is aroused in behalf of the members of families which, under a strict application of the rule, would be separated. The temptation, naturally enough, is to seek some method by which hardship may be avoided. As naturally, the tendency is to lose sight of the main objective sought. This is the welfare of society as a whole.

In an address at Yale University, recently, Col. Daniel W. MacCormack, United States Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, disclosed the fact that 1200 warrants of deportation, all regularly issued, are being held up because of the hope that Congress, probably at the present session, will amend the deportation laws and make it possible to avoid "unnecessary hardships to persons of good character."

To begin with, even while, according to the Commissioner, the full authority is bestowed upon him under the law, it must appear that there has been a liberal construction of his discretionary power in assuming the responsibility of holding up these cases in the belief that Congress will now, or at some future time, redefine a public policy. The duties of the Commissioner, it may convincingly be argued, are not ministerial, but executive. The terms of the law complained of by him are plain and mandatory. It is a reasonable presumption that in every case where deportation warrants have been issued, proof of violation of the law has been established.

Any statutory provision designed to operate to protect or establish a public or common right will, almost unavoidably, inflict some individual or private hardship. The law of eminent domain, for instance, which provides for the taking of private property for the larger benefits of the public, often fails adequately to compensate the individual for the actual loss and damage suffered. But because of this it would be presumptuous for a sheriff to refuse to execute the order of the court issued in compliance with its own decree based upon the findings of its own appraisers.

The difficulties or shortcomings of the existing naturalization and immigration laws in the United States lie not in their severity, but in their laxness, both in terms and in their administration and enforcement. The sudden reversal of federal policy following many years during which the door remained open to all comers, worked, unavoidably, many individual hardships. Actually it was like closing the doors of a great hall while there were those within who wished to go out, and while many outside desired to gain admittance. There must be readjustments and compromises. Perhaps these processes may continue for a generation. But they must be made wisely and within the law. A few will suffer, necessarily, even under the wisest and most charitable interpretation of the rule.

Commissioner MacCormack would not, consciously or willingly, lend himself to advance the efforts of those who, designedly, are attempting to open up the entire chapter of immigration laws in the hope that a more liberal policy may be adopted. That effort is definitely being made, in Congress and out. No public official should align himself, even sympathetically, with that agitation. In face of the fact, disclosed by court and prison records, that a great majority of those accused and convicted of crimes are undesirable aliens, many of whom have gained entry to the country illegally, those who plead for a more liberal policy governing deportations are not reflecting prevailing public sentiment.

Many of the country's unwelcome guests who came that they might enjoy political freedom, have misconceived or misinterpreted the meaning of this priceless boon. They have arrogated to themselves the right to pursue, under assumed license, offensive careers of predatory crime. These have outworn even the right to asylum which was so generously granted and which, otherwise, would not have been withdrawn or denied.

The Wide Horizon

Taxing Canadian Farmers

By Walter P. Davisson

TORONTO

IN TERMS of income-tax-paying ability the Canadian farmer cuts a somewhat pathetic figure. Out of a total of 166,972 individual income tax payers across the Dominion, from whom $26,344,972 accrued to the Dominion Treasury (Ottawa) during the fiscal year ended last March, there were precisely 249 farmers who made an aggregate contribution of some $27,620. In Canada everyone recognizes that, as the Canadian Bank of Commerce puts it, "the farmer occupies a key position in Canadian economy; with his fortunes the tide of national prosperity ebbs and flows." It seems strange that he should play such a modest role as a source of income tax revenue for the Dominion Government.

There would seem to be some fundamental cause behind this meager tax-paying ability of the Canadian farmer. Let us see what his position is, in the fiscal policy of his country.

The voice of a great American once sang out the challenge: "No nation can long survive, half slave and half free." It seems the rule is as applicable to a nation's economy as to its people. The Dominion, in its international relationships as "World Trader No. 6"—or is it now No. 5?—and in its economic relationship to its own citizens, has been endeavoring to move in two directions simultaneously. Canada's industrial price levels are made at home, while the valuations for the major items in farm production are regulated by supply-demand conditions in the world markets.

This policy of half "tariff" and half "free trade" is likely to become increasingly difficult with the years. Canadian primary producers, having occasionally tasted North American living standards, will not willingly back up to conditions of a rural peasantry.

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The wheat grower is, of course, the spectacular example of the enigma already referred to. He is geared to international price levels for the bread grain he has for sale, and to North American price levels for most of the things he buys. His productive implements and domestic and cultural requirements all flow to him from the protected bays of industrial Canada. They come, of course, at appropriate North American valuations—yet his grain must and does meet the open and competitive price currents from the four winds.

Up to now, he has even been denied that slight measure of justice which a North American price level for the 70,000,000 bushels of his wheat, consumed annually within Canada, would have accorded him. Is there any color of either prudence or equity, under which the tariff-protected populations in Canadian cities should call for Canadian wheat at world price levels?

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In the light of that duality the cause behind the following price relationships, between wholesale prices and valuations for the top grade of Canadian wheat, becomes clearer:

	General Index (Wholesale Prices) 1926—100	No. 1 Nor. Wheat (Winnipeg Basis) 1926—100
1929	95.6	89.8
1930	86.6	63.0
1931	72.1	39.3
1932	68.7	37.2
1933	67.1	40.7
1934 (11 months)	71.7	49.7

Now let us leave this modest rural taxpayer a moment, and look at the make-up and contribution of his 166,723 urban brothers across the Dominion. Of the total, 158,268 of those taxpayers paid in $5,314,750 last year; the remaining $21,030,222 coming from 8704 individual Canadians in the yearly income class of "$10,000 and over."

It may appeal to the imagination of the reader to notice how a still smaller circle of Canadians, privileged to pay taxes on incomes of $25,000 and over," have been weathering the depression years. Their numbers during the past five years have been: 1915, 2290, 2405, 2358 and 1602.

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Under the rather euphonious title of "Agrarians," in the official record of tax-paying individuals "classified according to occupations and provinces," of the 1,500,000 rural population in the Province of Ontario, only 113 individuals last year appeared in the income tax revenues at Ottawa. And they paid only $16,210. Ranging out across the 250,000 farm homes thin-spread over the 750,000 square miles of the Canadian prairies, you would find that just eighty-eight individuals paid an income tax total of $8994 last year!

Either there has been something very wrong with rural life, or these "agrarians" indicate positive genius in dealing with income tax documents. Be that as it may, I believe the poet would not protest were his lines to be recast thus:

> Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
> Where cities accumulate and farms decay.

Finally, during the same twelve months, the Federal Treasury received a further $36,107,231 income tax revenues from 6483 corporations across Canada. Need it be said that the 5,500,000 people in rural Canada paid their full share of those taxation revenues—buried in their purchases from day to day? Caught, as it were, between the two forces of international competition on the one hand and a carefully protected industrialism on the other, it is "tough going" these days for Canadian farmers.